

Habre says he will negotiate with Qadhafi over Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — French paratroopers moved forward to two new positions Wednesday facing directly toward the Libyan forces occupying the northern outpost of Faya Laréageau.

The French rapid deployment force code-named "operation manta" (stingray) took up forward positions in Arada, 400 kilometres southeast of Faya Laréageau and 160 kilometres south of the most northerly remaining government position in Oum Chalouba.

The French also set up a post in Biltine, a Muslim religious centre 80 kilometres south of Arada.

The new positions, with those set up earlier in Ndjamena, Abeche and Salal, brought French strongpoints in Chad to five and the overall strength of French troops in Chad to more than 1,000 men, military sources said.

The French positions lie along a defensive line set up across the centre of Chad by the forces of President Hissene Habre after the loss of Faya Laréageau a week ago.

The French continue to insist they are in Chad on a training mission with the Chad army, but they are heavily armed with an array of sophisticated anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons which have never been supplied to Habre's troops.

The military sources, insisting on anonymity, said tanks could be brought in quickly if the situation required, but for the moment the French command hoped the very presence of French troops would deter Libyan troops moving southward.

The sources insisted, however, that the French were determined to hold the present defensive line against the Libyans and were under orders to respond with full force if attacked.

Habre has said that all military action ceased Saturday while both sides were reorganizing their



Hissene Habre

forces and replenishing their supplies. This situation, in effect, partitioned Chad into two halves, the Libyan-held North and the Habre-held South which includes the capital, Ndjamena.

At a news conference Tuesday, Habre said he was willing to negotiate with Qadhafi on the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad, but would not accept any of Qadhafi's political conditions, nor negotiate with Goukouni.

Qadhafi's conditions include the proclamation of an Islamic Arab republic in Chad which would have privileged links with Libya and would remain permanently under Libyan military surveillance.

French President Francois Mitterrand, anxious to defuse the dangerous confrontation between his and Qadhafi's forces, sent Roland Dumas, one of his closest advisers, on a confidential mission to Tripoli to negotiate with the Libyan leader.

Khomeini says pilgrimage should be politicized

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has urged Muslims to politicize their annual pilgrimage to Mecca and to utilize the occasion to denounce the two superpowers and their supporters.

The pilgrimage is a "unique occasion for awakening the Muslim world to the crimes of the United States and the Soviet Union against the Muslim nations of the world," Khomeini declared in a speech in Tehran reported by the official Iranian News Agency, Irna, Wednesday.

Irna said Khomeini was addressing a group of Iranian pilgrimage guides in Tehran's Jamana mosque Tuesday.

"The idea behind the Haj (pilgrimage) and the principal purpose behind it is its political implication. And it is precisely this same political implication that the criminal governments everywhere are trying to obscure," Khomeini added.

"The political aspects of the Haj are by no means inferior to its religious aspects," declared the octogenarian patriarch who is the supreme religious and political leader of Iran.

As the official guardians of Islamic holy shrines at Mecca and Medina the Saudi royal family maintain the pilgrimage should be a strictly religious occasion.

In the past two or three years this divergence of views has resulted in clashes between the Saudi police and Iranian pilgrims, many of whom were expelled, for staging political demonstrations in Mecca during the Haj.

"During the days of the Prophet Mohammed mosques were decision-making centres for wars, politics and other social affairs. At that time the mosques were not places sanctified only for religious rituals," Khomeini argued in his speech.

Israel to reopen its embassy in El Salvador

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's Foreign Ministry confirmed Wednesday that it would move its embassy in El Salvador, reflecting increased co-operation between the two countries.

A spokesman confirmed an announcement by the Salvadoran government that it would move its embassy to El Salvador, reflecting increased co-operation between the two countries.

The spokesman also said the diplomatic ties with El Salvador remained intact after the move reflected bilateral agreement on increased Israeli aid, especially in rural development.

In December 1979 leftist guerrillas set off a powerful bomb at the embassy which injured.

A senior aide to Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, Francisco Jose Guerrero, said that the closer links with Israel followed this month's visit of the Salvadoran delegation to Jerusalem.

The visit ended with the announcement that the Salvadoran embassy would move to Jerusalem, pleasing Israel.

The delegation, which Guerrero headed and which included Magana's son, met with Minister Menachem Begin but denied discussing military aid with him or other Israeli officials.

The group said its talks centred on agricultural aid, especially in irrigation technology, getting El Salvador into the American market.



MONASTIR, Tunisia — Libya's Col. Qadhafi chats with Tunisian Prime Minister Habib Bourguiba during Qadhafi's visit to Tunisia. (AP wirephoto)

Opposition parties form alliance against Congress

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Two major Indian opposition political parties formed an alliance Wednesday against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party.

The new political group, called The National Democratic Alliance, brought together the Bharatiya Janata (Indian People) Party and the Lok Dal (Masses Party) after five months of discussions, a spokesman said.

Stressing that the new group was not a merger, the spokesman said the two parties would seek to co-ordinate activities in and out of parliament. The alliance, described by the Indian press as a

marriage of convenience, vowed to mount concerted electoral strategy for local, state and national elections, expected before early 1984.

Former Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh, President of the Lok Dal, was elected to the new group co-ordination committee. Atal Behari Vajpayee, former BJP President, was elected to its parliamentary wing.

The two parties were among the dozen nationally-known parties which discussed the options of forming a coalition force to challenge the ruling Congress.

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Begin loses Tami support

Pull-out leaves coalition on flimsy ground in Knesset

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Wednesday failed in an attempt to prevent the withdrawal of the religious Tami Party from his ruling Likud coalition, Israel Army Radio reported.

The radio, monitored here, said that Tami leaders stated, during a meeting with Mr. Begin, that they had decided to withdraw from the government because it had not fulfilled its promises to the party regarding family allowances and recent economic measures.

Tami held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the economic situation and its effect on poor families. During the meeting Minister of Labour Aharon Uzan, a Tami member, requested the party's leaders to relieve him from his post and said he was planning to resign due to the deteriorating economic conditions in Israel.

Knesset Member Aharon Abu Hatzeira, a former cabinet minister, and others agreed to a total withdrawal from the government. Mr. Begin failed in Wednesday's meeting to sway them from their resolve.

The leaders of Tami said they will hold another meeting next Monday to take a final decision, but all indications point to their withdrawal. If Tami withdraws, Begin's government will be threatened with collapse. After this Tami might join the opposition Labour alliance to form a new government, or call for new elections.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi claimed on Wednesday evening that the situation of the government was hopeless. Mr. Begin has given up hope of keeping Tami in the government, he said.

Tami, which is represented by a few deputies in the parliament (Knesset) and one minister was founded before the 1981 elections to represent the low-income Oriental Jews known as Sephardim.

If it withdraws, the government will be left with only a one-seat majority in the Knesset.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported that two Israeli newspapers welcomed Tami's decision to withdraw from the government. "Al Hamishmar" newspaper, organ of the Amalgamated



Labour Minister Aharon Uzan (left) and Knesset Member Aharon Abuhatzeira at Tuesday's meeting of their Tami party

Labour Union, said a withdrawal would please the workers who are concerned with resuscitating the ailing Israeli economy.

McFarlane continues efforts as Lebanese duels smoulder

BEIRUT (AP) — US peace envoy Robert McFarlane shuttled back to Beirut on Wednesday as Christian and Druze militiamen traded sporadic shellfire on neighbouring hills and rival muslim groups clashed in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli.

An Israeli army spokesman said one guerrilla was killed and one Israeli soldier wounded in an overnight shootout in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley following a roadside bomb blast that wounded four Israeli soldiers.

The spokesman in suburban Yarze, east of Beirut, said Israeli troops were chasing suspects involved in the bombing when the shoot-out flared near the Bekaa ceasefire line with the Syrian army.

Mr. McFarlane met upon his return from occupied Jerusalem with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Salem. State radio here said the talks focused on the progress of efforts to secure a peaceful deployment of the Lebanese army in the turbulent central mountains.

Israel's English-language "Jerusalem Post" said the Druze forces in the Shouf Mountains have prepared a full-scale battle plan to capture strategic areas before the Lebanese army or rightist Christian Phalangist militiamen move in to replace the Israeli army.

President Amin Gemayel's government is trying to reach a settlement with Druze leaders to allow the army to take over the Shouf and Aley mountains once the Israeli army stages its planned partial withdrawal to southern Lebanon. But there has been no sign of a breakthrough yet.

Fighting in Tripoli pitted different muslim groups against each other, Tripoli-based reporters said in telephoned dispatches to Beirut.

They said police were unable to determine what touched off the new round of street battles in Tripoli's seaside slums of Bab Al-Tabbaneh, Ball Mohsen, Zahrieh and the wheat market centre.

The combatants used machine guns, mortars and multiple rocket launchers. Palls of black smoke were seen billowing from the city five kilometres away, according to the dispatches.

They said Tripoli politicians were trying to arrange a case-fire between the traditional antagonists, who had previously battled for control of Lebanon's second largest city, 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

The Syrian army, which controls northern Lebanon, pulled its troops from buffer zones in the city to its outskirts early this month without advance notice. Fears have since been rife that rival militias would clash anew.

In Beirut, meanwhile, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party reiterated its demand that Phalangist Christian militiamen should unconditionally withdraw from the Shouf mountains. A party statement said this remained the main precondition for a compromise with the Gemayel government to allow the army into Druze-populated areas.

KING PLANS FAR EAST TRIP: His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China during September, the Royal Court announced on Wednesday. The King and the Queen will also pay an official visit to the Republic of Korea, the court spokesman said. They will also visit Japan and other Far Eastern countries, where talks will be conducted on the bolstering of co-operation with Jordan. An official delegation will accompany the King during this tour.

W. Bank settlers' number will double by year end, WZO says

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Jewish population of the occupied West Bank is about to more than double and reach 70,000 this year, a settlements spokesman said on Wednesday.

Zeev Ben-Yosef, spokesman for the settlement department of the World Zionist Organization (WZO), said 7,000 new housing units were ready for occupancy and would be taken over by October.

He said the present Jewish population of the West Bank is 30,000, in 108 settlements.

The WZO initiates and builds settlements on occupied Arab land after they are approved by the government.

Ben-Yosef said the master plan envisages 1.3 million Jews in the West Bank by the year 2010, equal to the Arab population projected for then. He said the present Arab population is 700,000.

Government spending on settlements up to 2010 would be \$1.5 billion, he said. He denied claims by the opposition Labour Party that the state was squandering 100 billion shekels (\$1.7 billion) a year in the West Bank.

He said the government only spent 3 billion shekels (\$50 million) on settlements in 1982, with the bulk of the investment coming from private building companies who sell the apartments on the open real estate market.

Israel supplies arms to Chad

AMMAN (Star) — Israel has supplied Chad with arms recently through a third party, the Israeli arms industry chief was quoted as saying on Wednesday.

On the occasion of the visit to Israel by Liberator President Samuel Doe, the official expressed hope for further development of Israeli-African military relations. The statement was reported on Israel Army Radio, monitored here.

Doe met Defence Minister Moshe Arens on Wednesday and agreed on the dispatch of Israeli military experts to Liberia.

Top PLO men attend Mreish funeral

AMMAN (Star) — The funeral of assassinated PLO official Col. Mamoun Shukri Mreish proceeded from the Jordan University mosque following noon prayers on Tuesday to the family cemetery in Umm Al-Hairan. The late Col. Mreish was assistant to the PLO deputy commander. He was assassinated in Athens, in an incident in which his four-year old son was injured.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Ibrahim attended the funeral along with Messrs. Khaled Al-Hassan, head of the PLO Information Office, at the head of a PLO delegation; Brig. Abdul-Razzaq al-Yahya, the representative of the PLO executive committee in Jordan; Col. Naim Al-Khatib, Commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, and Najib Al-Ahmad, director of Chairman Arafat's office in Amman, all attended.

Mr. Hassan told The Star that his visit to Amman was for the purpose of presenting condolences, on behalf of Chairman Arafat, to Col. Mreish's family.

Mr. Hassan said he plans to attend the UN sponsored conference on the Palestine question in Geneva, which is due to begin at the end of this month. Meanwhile Mr. Ibrahim Bakir, who headed a Palestinian mediation committee which returned this week from intensive talks with opposed factions of Fateh, asked about his mission, told The Star he had nothing to add to a press release issued by his committee on Sunday. However, he did say, "I hope all efforts go well."

The press release said that the disputing Fateh factions agreed to cease fire as well as to stop information campaigns against each other, preliminary to restoring harmony and unity in the movement, "which could consolidate the Palestinian struggle and ensure the smooth progress of the Palestine cause."

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IN BRIEF

• **KUWAIT** — Heavy floods in Sudan's eastern Kassala province inflicted heavy damages and led to the destruction of over 23,000 residential quarters of Eritrean refugees in Sudan, a press release by the Kuwait office of the Eritrean Liberation Front said Wednesday. The disaster rendered homeless thousands of Eritrean women and old men who are now facing a hard situation.

• **BRUSSELS** — The 10 member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) are expected to resume their economic growth in 1984. EEC economists have predicted. EEC members should attain an average of 1.6 per cent growth rate in 1984 showing an improvement over the 0.5 per cent average projected for the end of 1983, according to figures released by the EEC executive commission. 1984 projections give West Germany a lead with a 2.3 per cent growth rate.

• **NAIROBI** — A Somali rebel radio on Wednesday called for the Somali people to oppose joint US — Somali manoeuvres, scheduled to begin Friday with 2,800 American troops participating. "The Somali people and the American exercises in Somalia are nothing but an imperialist plot to prevent President Mohammed Siad Barre from releasing the Kuwait office of the Eritrean Liberation Front said Wednesday. The disaster rendered homeless thousands of Eritrean women and old men who are now facing a hard situation.

• **NEW DELHI** — About 200 people protested peacefully outside the Indian Parliament here Wednesday against American troops and to express solidarity with the Muslim Youth Convention Solidarity by Indian Arab Jamahiriyah, Long Live the Revolution, and Down with US Imperialism and Killing of Humanity and Peace. Demonstrators dispersed peacefully after the session.



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On Tuesday, 23 August Jordan celebrated the birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Neor.

Three busy weeks for 180 orphans

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — About 180 fatherless boys gathered this summer at the Amman Training Centre for the three-week summer scouting camp programme organized by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).

Alex Ghamachi, Director of YMCA Projects, told The Star that the aim of such summer camps was to provide several things which would make the orphaned boys feel relaxed in a normal atmosphere. They are taught self-reliance, leadership, scouting, first-aid, religion and patriotism, as well as hav-

ing their talent and participation in social and group work developed.

Naturally, not one minute is lost in each day at the camp. The heavy daily schedule begins at six o'clock in the morning when it is time to wake up, get washed and dressed, and perform the early morning exercises. Between meals, various activities are provided. Scouting, group games, sports, workshops, films and art, science and music classes are evenly distributed throughout the week.

The YMCA supplies the boys with everything they need during their stay. Each boy is given, in addition to three square meals and two snacks daily, two pairs of shirts and shorts and other personal belongings such as comb, tooth-brushes and soap — the cost of all adding up to around JD 50 for each scout.

Orphaned or fatherless Palestinian boys from the ages of nine to 13 who live at the 10 refugee camps in Jordan benefit from such summer camps. Once a boy graduates from his last year as a scout, he is not forgotten. Every boy is given the chance to become a junior counsellor later on, to be trained as a scout leader. Mr. Ghamachi said that there are now around 20 junior counsellors and 60 leaders.

The end of camp for the summer does not mean that the boys are neglected till the next one comes. The YMCA has established a follow-up programme of activity centers at the refugee camps. The YMCA supplies around 350 boys with clothing throughout the year, and gives them help through young men who are trained to work with the boys.

American visitor learns

Four American scout directors came to this year's summer camp which ended on 4 August. They were

sent through the Geneva YMCA. Mr. Ghamachi said that the two men and two women were impressed by the work done at the camp, and had promised to do their best to help further. They will try to get people to sponsor some of the boys.

One of the directors even said that he learned more than he gave advice here in Amman, Mr. Ghamachi said with pride.

From 1967 until the end of last year, the YMCA has offered its services to refugees as a branch of the YMCA

work because there aren't any for us, and it is the UNRWA that provides us with accommodation at the Amman Training Centre.

"On the other hand, UNRWA could not do similar work alone, because much of the financial assistance and transportation is provided by the YMCA."

The situation will soon improve, it is hoped. A committee has offered to give the YMCA a building that will help it to expand its projects.



The obstacle course: Physical fitness is part of the camp's heavy programme (UNRWA photo)

Refuge Committee in Geneva, and had been working with the World Youth Activity Centre in refugee camps. Last year, the YMCA made a further step in establishing itself. A board of 12 people was formed, with Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber as its chairman.

At the moment, the YMCA's activities are limited to the refugees and summer camps because it does not have the essential buildings and land to carry out further projects.

"Most of our work is in co-operation with UNRWA," said Mr. Ghamachi. "Without the help of UNRWA, we couldn't have done the

The YMCA is now involved in establishing summer camps for Palestinian girls. Such a camp was held this year. In addition to its operation with the BBC Programme for Children, through which 30 children are helped, the YMCA is also studying the possibility of providing for other needy people.

"Hopefully, our next project is to establish vocational training schools to prepare young ladies to be kindergarten teachers," said Mr. Ghamachi. "Although we are the Young Men's Christian Association, we work for members of families," he added.

US expert calls for job creation drive

University official explores technical assistance possibilities

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Jordanian educational policies must be harmonized with the general development policies of the country in the years ahead," says Wilbert LeMelle, vice chancellor of the International Program of Cultural Administration of the State Universities of New York, who visited Jordan recently.

In an interview with The Star Mr. LeMelle said that the need for Jordanian manpower in the Gulf states will decline as those states train their own technical manpower. In the light of this the Jordanian government should rationalise its educational development services, in order to maintain a balanced production of high level of manpower.

There must be a balance, he says, between the development of manpower on one hand and the provision by the government, as well as the private sector, for the jobs needed for the graduates on the other. According to Mr. LeMelle, this requires a close look at Jordan's domestic manpower needs.

Job creation

On the question of host countries replacing Jordanians now working outside Mr. LeMelle suggested that Jordan must increase its job rates to keep up with the demands of its highly educated and skilled population or else their return from employment abroad will ultimately create large problem.

"One of the real problems the young, developing countries face is job creation," he said. "The economies of developing countries can't keep pace with employment demands. It is very hard, but they have to do it." Mr. LeMelle was in Jordan to discuss the possibilities of cooperation between the universities of Jordan and the State Universities on New York, (SUNY), under the SUNY Council Services



Wilbert LeMelle

Systems. SUNY is the largest university system in the United States with 385,000 students and 21,000 faculty distributed over 64 campuses.

Technical assistance

SUNY has organized its intensive Development Assistance Services programme through which it attempts to provide training and technical assistance to countries which have special needs for expertise. It focuses on development in agriculture, education, planning, research policy, university planning, energy and administration. The special programme for Jordan will involve technical advisory assistance from SUNY's educational planning and staff development in several academic fields, and the exchange of professors and students.

Mr. LeMelle held discussions on the possibilities of providing technical assistance and training with the presidents of the Jordanian universities, the Ministry of Information, the Council of Higher Education and various Jordanian officials.

The aim of their discussions was to determine the development programmes of the universities and the nature of the educational planning unit to see

where SUNY might be able to cooperate in the execution of plans.

"I am very optimistic about the possibility of fruitful cooperation between SUNY and Jordan," he said, "I have for some time been aware of the positive efforts Jordan has been making in the fields of development — through my work as director of the Ford Foundation Programme for the Middle East."

Rapid progress

Mr. LeMelle said he was most impressed by the giant strides Jordan has made in the development of its higher education at the Jordan and Yarmouk universities, by the aggressive way Mut'a University is organising itself, and by the creative development of the junior colleges sector.

"These are clear indications of a serious commitment to the education of high level manpower," he said.

"Naturally, as with all our programmes, our Jordanian programme offers mutual benefits. On our part, we are enriched by our contact with the scholars, officials and people of Jordan, and Jordan will benefit from our skills and knowledge," he said.

Prior to his connection with SUNY, Mr. LeMelle was the United States Ambassador to Kenya and then to the Republic of the Seychelles during the Carter Administration.

Foreign policy

He said of American foreign policy during that period. "During the Carter Administration, we reinforced very good relations with the people and government of Kenya with broad cooperation between the two countries. The relationship has continued to be good."

He went on to say that there has been a change in the American foreign policy since then. "It is fair to say that the foreign policy of the Carter Administration gave new life and meaning to America's commitment to the ideas of human rights. Such a thing underlined an all-pervasive concept in the Carter Administration. It paid greater attention to United States relations with the less developed countries." This, he added, was one of the obvious differences between the Carter and Reagan administrations.

As for the situation in the Middle East, Mr. LeMelle only said, "We should work for peace in the region."

CLARIFICATION

In last week's Star it was reported that the West German embassy had refused to allow the newspaper access to the visiting German parliamentary delegation for unexplained reasons. The Star wishes to state that it did not mean to offend the German embassy, and apologizes for any misunderstanding.

Romania marks its national day

AMMAN (Star) — The Socialist Republic of Romania celebrated its independence anniversary on 23 August.

In a statement issued on the occasion, the Romanian embassy in Amman told the story of Romania's struggle for independence, its economic and social development and international relations.

The embassy stressed the importance of negotiations as "the sole way of building lasting and just peace" in the Middle East, and praised the "strong relations of friendship and collaboration" between Romania and Jordan. It said these ties were based on the five meetings that had been held between His Majesty King Hussein and President Ceausescu.

UNRWA plans to issue new cards this month

By Yahya Al-Julu
Special to the Star

AMMAN — UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, will start issuing new identity cards to refugees in Lebanon this month, an UNRWA official said in a press conference on Wednesday.

The cards, which are not meant to substitute for cards issued by refugee host governments, will help refugees to benefit from the agency's services, he said. All refugees will receive these cards. When UNRWA is in a position to resume direct food aid to more refugees than the emergency cases now handled, it will issue new family cards for them.

The official was speaking in a press conference called by UNRWA Director in Jordan Per Olof Hallqvist to discuss the agency's situation and services. Budgeted expenditure reached \$207 million for 1983 as against income of \$166 million, an official said. The resulting deficit has caused UNRWA further to reduce its services.

The agency's administration and personnel director said that about 17,000 local people were working for UNRWA in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the occupied territories. In Jordan there are about 5,600 employees including about 4,000 school teachers.

Festival excitement keeps up right till the end

By Khader Mansour
and Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writers

JERASH — The last day of the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts — Saturday, 20 August — was just as exciting as the festival's beginning, if not more so.

More than 30,000 people were reported to have been there on Saturday, crowding the festival grounds, mainly in the Forum and the South Theatre. In the theatre the lucky ones who held tickets heard the second long-awaited performance of Lebanese singer Fairuz, the star attraction of the festival.

Her Majesty Queen Neor and Prince Minister Mudar Badran attended Fairuz' concert, adding to the excitement of the occasion. The audience was so caught up in the feeling of the day that it joined in with Fairuz, repeating the verses of her songs.

In the crowd outside, it was almost impossible to make one's way through the throng or even to hold a normal conversation. Food vendors added to the noise with their chanting, which was successful enough that snacks were often available only after an hour-long wait.

Another of the great attractions of the festival's closing days was the Reda Folk Troupe from Egypt, which packed the South Theatre with spectators for three days. The troupe's repertoire included the snake dance, Banat Al-Nil (the Nile's Daughters), two folk songs (Muwashshat), Ya Qareeb Al-Dar, and Al-Hajala dance, among others.

The troupe gave an enjoyable performance to say the least, surprising their audience with the beauty, softness and rhythm of the performance. Performers gave the appearance of en-



Crowds throng the Forum during the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts

joying themselves immensely, while spectators kept time with their hands.

Speaking to The Star, troupe director Mahmoud Reda and his wife Farida Fahmi, the group's lead dancer, said it was the third time they had visited Jordan.

"The troupe has visited about 40 countries, paying return visits to many of them by special request. It particu-

lated, and won world prizes, in such famous dance festivals such as those in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Indonesia, India, Tunisia, Turkey and Japan.

"Our work received its highest award when we were decorated in 1978 by His Majesty King Hussein," Reda said. "We first performed 25 years ago."

The couple commented that Jordan was a "new country" compared to what it had been at that time. "Every thing is changed, even the festival in Amman."

On the festival itself, they expressed to believe that no other country in Jordan could mount such an event. Usually in such events, they said, troupes come, perform and leave after the other. "... but to combine troupes at the same time and have them perform also, is a gigantic task."

They pointed out that the world has two other theatre centres: the one at Jerash in Hama, Syria and the one in Tunisia.

"The Reda troupe was established 25 years ago," Mr. Reda said. "The troupes have vanished after three or five years of work, but Reda's troupe is still going on, now with 151 members."

"We belong to the Ministry of Youth. Our salaries, rent, transportation and accommodation are all paid for by the ministry. It has special theatres, one in Alexandria and one in Cairo."

"The aim of the group is to spread culture and art among the Egyptian people in specific, and in Arab and foreign countries in general."

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• Table cloth (137 x 183 cm)	JD 1.950
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Men's dress shirt (VIKINGS)	JD 5.750
Men's checked shirt (VIKINGS)	JD 4.000
Men's sport shirt (VIKINGS)	JD 3.250
Sweater jacket	JD 2.500
Leather belt (several French makes)	JD 7.500
Men's T-shirt	JD 1.750

Large Assortment of Frozen Fish

New frozen fish, Farid and other kinds	JD 6.500 per kg
Cyprian Haddock Chunks	JD 1.900 per kilo
Recently Frozen Quills (6) — 700 gms	JD 1.750
American Long Grain Rice 10 Libras	JD 2.100
American Flour 10 Libras	JD 1.500

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Dutch young people complete three weeks work with poor refugees

Volunteers see a problem within the problem

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

AMMAN — "I have the impression that the real Palestinian problem is the poor people's problem," says one young Dutch person who has been in Jordan for three weeks.

The young man, Ed van Stigt, told The Star that based on his experiences with Palestinian refugees in Jordan, it seemed to him that "there is discrimination between the Palestinians. Some of them, the ones who are better off, consider the problem as being foreign to them."

Ed was one of a group of 30 young people who came from Holland this summer, paying the equivalent of a month's wages in air fare, in a volunteer programme to work with refugees. Over the three weeks they have rebuilt the collapsing enclosure wall of an UNRWA school in Al-Husseini refugee camp. They also did some painting and established the beginning of a gymnasium for the camp's youth activities centre.

The young people have now started a two-week period of free time in which they can travel and get to know the people better. Ed said that despite the problem of "discrimination," he was "impressed by the people because

the very first thing they tell us is about their returning to their homes."

Another volunteer, Floris Sietcker, echoed Ed in both his points. "What impresses me is the sound of almost every Palestinian wanting to go back home," he said. "They speak with emotion and think of almost nothing else. They should have unity, yet there are so many differences between the people — a big class gap."

Floris told The Star that he had been brought up with the idea that the Jews should have a home of their own and that the Arabs were making it difficult for them. "It was quite some time before I realized that it was the other way around," he said. "I think that the

massacre of Sabra and Shatila was the turning point for me. I'm now trying to find out who is the suppressor and who is being suppressed."

Wim Mes, the unofficial "leader" of the group, said, "the situation of the Palestinians in Jordan is difficult because they do not have one direct enemy to fight face to face." This has been Wim's sixth visit to Jordan. The volunteer programme, which is now sponsored by the YMCA with the co-operation of UNRWA, was actually started by him and a friend of his who is now the director of UNRWA in Beirut.

"The main idea behind the programme is for the volunteers to get straight information as they help the

Palestinians," he said. "I hope that everyone gets the chance to do that."

"Foreign countries were not that much interested in the Palestinians in Jordan. But because of the current situation in Lebanon in which no one can really do anything to help, the foreign countries are now beginning to concentrate on the Palestinians here — but after 35 years, it is too late, he added.

Speaking of her experiences while here, Els Dams said, "It is difficult to get the people to adapt to us to the point that they will talk about the problem. When they began to recognize us as workers, and not merely tourists, we were accepted. But they still cannot understand why we were willing to come here, paying our own fees."

Els hopes to come back to Jordan in the near future. She also said that when the group returns to Holland, it intends to organize meetings, produce plays and do other things that will inform the Dutch public about the Palestinian problem — giving the Palestinians' point of view.

"Magazines and newspapers in Holland are interested in publishing the ideas of the Palestinians, their situation and hopes for the future," said Wim. "I made slides of my visit last year, and they are now found at all the Holland libraries and government foreign affairs offices."

"We are also trying to translate 'Bitter Harvest' into our own language. The book is about the Palestinian problem from its beginning up till the time of Camp David," Wim said.

Cost of living index records 3-month drop

AMMAN (Star) — The cost of living index in Jordan dropped for the third straight month in June this year, according to the latest issue of the Central Bank's Statistical Bulletin.

The bulletin for June, citing the Department of Statistics as its source, showed the index during that month as being 119.3, down from 121.2 in May; a 1.5 per cent drop. The index in April and March stood at 122.8 and 123.3 respectively, indicating that the drop in April was 0.4 per cent and in May it was 1.3 per cent.

The index is calculated on the basis of a weighted average of the prices of a range of commodities, with the price in 1980, the base year, taken as an index of 100. Food prices have the largest weight in determining the index, 42.2 per cent, followed by housing with 35 per cent.

The index for 1982, calculated on the same basis, stood at 115.7, and for 1981 at 107.7. The bulletin does not offer comparable figures for earlier years, but gives their cost of living indices calculated on a base year of 1975 and with slightly different weighting.

On that basis, the index in 1978 is given as 136.6, and in 1982 as 202.3. The largest jump in the intervening period, 19.4 points, was between 1978 and 1979.

The Retail Price Index of Principal Consumer Goods is given only up through April. It held steady around 179 for the first three months of the year and then rose 5 per cent in April to 187.92 (1975 = 100). The increase was mainly due to a 13 per cent jump in the cost of fruit and vegetables in the month.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Boom for banks

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

IT APPEARS that big dealing has returned to the banks sector, while stock prices are recovering after reaching their perigee for the year.

The only exception to this rule is the 33.3 per cent decline in the stock price of the Wool Industries Company, despite the fact that the stock of this company has not been handled during the past six months. This sharp drop did not affect the general upward trend.

Daily handling movement is still unstable due to the big deals that take place intermittently in bank stock.

Over 900,000 shares were handled during this week, at a market value of about JD 4 million divided among 1,600 contracts: an increase of 18.6 per cent compared to last week. Average daily handling came to about 800,000; but deviation from this average was 30.9 per cent, or 6.1 per cent of total handling.

Banks

Bank stock swallowed the lion's share of cash changing hands, occupying 87 per cent of total handling — an increase of 15 points compared to last week. Five out of 18 banks occupied 84.9 per cent of the sector or 73.8 per cent of the total. Cairo-Amman Bank had 43.4 per cent of the sector or 37.8 per cent of the total; Petra Bank 20.9/18.1 per cent; Jordan-Gulf Bank 9.5/8.3 per cent; Islamic Investment House 5.6/4.8 per cent, and the Arab Bank 5.5/4.8 per cent.

Industry

Industrials occupied only 6.9 per cent of total handling; a drop of 8.9 points compared to last week. Within this sector five out of 31 companies accounted for 51.6 per cent of all handling or 3.6 per cent of the market total. Jordanian Industrial Investments occupied 14.4 per cent of sector or 1 per cent of total; Jordan Petroleum Refineries 11.6/0.8 per cent; Jordanian Ceramics Factory 9.5/0.7 per cent; Rafia Plastic Bags 9.1/0.6 per cent, and Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing 7.1/0.5 per cent.

Services

The services sector occupied 4.8 per cent of total handling, a drop of 3.5 points. Two out of nine services companies occupied 74.4 per cent of sector handling or 3.4 of the market total: Arab Development and Investments with 45.7/2.1 per cent, and Arab Investment and International Trade, with 28.7/1.3 per cent.

Insurance

Insurance company shares accounted for a meagre portion of handling — 1.2 per cent of total, which was a decrease of 2.5 points compared to last week. Two out of 10 companies occupied 59.2 per cent of the sector or 0.7 per cent of total handling: Jordanian Insurance Company with 46.1/0.5 per cent and Arabian Seas Insurance with 13.1/0.2 per cent.

The stock of 68 companies was handled during this week. Price advances equalled retreats, 27-27. Prominent gainers included Jordan Securities Corp., closing at JD 1.820 up from JD 1.600; The Arab Investment and International Trade at JD 2.010 up from JD 1.780; The Jordan Timber Processing Industries at JD 0.820 up from JD 0.770; Industrial Commercial Agricultural Company at JD 4.250 up from JD 4.010, and Jordan National Bank at JD 3.790 up from JD 3.620.

Among price decreases, Jordan Worsteds Mills closed at JD 1.200 down from JD 1.800; International Contracting and Investment at JD 0.680 down from JD 0.750; International Insurance at JD 1.250 down from JD 1.370; Arab Development and Investments at JD 1.200 down from JD 1.300, and Jordanian Industrial Investments at JD 1.130 down from JD 1.200.

Fourteen companies showed no change in their stock price.

In the over-the-counter market more than 578,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 380,000.

The weekly record

- A. Stock showing a price increase
B. Stocks showing a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

Assessing the Arab loss against the dollar's rise

Real world buying power increases despite US currency's advance

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

WHILE THE US currency resumed its surge over the past few weeks towards record highs since the first oil shock, there was great fear and nervousness among government and trading houses over what was in store for the world money markets.

Since May, the dollar gained about 2 per cent against the world's four other major currencies: the Japanese yen, the Deutsch mark, the French franc and the pound sterling. Over the same period, the Saudi riyal and the Jordanian dinar also lost 2 per cent while the Kuwaiti dinar dipped by one-half one per cent.

It may not sound very important for the ordinary reader — but such depreciation could often mean thousands or even millions of dollars worth of losses if proper currency hedging has not been made by state organizations or major importing firms bent to purchase American-made goods.

A good case of hedging for an importer would have been as follows:

— On 31 May, the importer committed himself to buy \$100,000, for JD 35,830 by 10 August at the prevailing rate then, or JD 2.79 against one US dollar. The dollar amount equals the cost, freight and insurance of equipment delivered in Aqaba.

— On the same day, the importer turns around and enters into a commitment to sell \$100,000 on 10 August for JD 35,830.

— On 10 August, he actually takes the delivery of the equipment. But meanwhile, the US currency has soared by 2 per cent against the Jordanian dinar. One dinar is indeed now worth only \$2.73. By selling his dollars, the importer gets JD 36,340, thus making a profit of JD 710 (\$1,943).

That profit will serve to offset the JD 710 loss the importer has to incur by repurchasing the \$100,000 to pay for his equipment. In short, the above hedging operation protected him fully against the dollar upshoot over the two-month period.

Over the last three years, such operations would have proven to be essential to compensate for the US currency's rapid appreciation. From July 1980, when the dollar was at its lowest point since November 1971, it shot up by 21 per cent against the special drawing right (SDR) basket set up by the International Monetary Fund as a kind of world monetary yardstick.

What is now referred to as the SDR is a blend of the world's five strongest currencies, each being assigned a specific weight according to the extent of the issuing country's international trade and spread of the currency on the world markets. The dollar has the biggest weight with 42 per cent, followed by the German mark with 19 per cent and the yen, the franc and the pound with 13 per cent each for a total of 100 per cent or one SDR. So whereas you needed \$1.32 to buy one SDR in July 1980, you only need \$1.04 to purchase an SDR today, showing how strong the dollar has become.

Drop for the Arab currency

In order to measure the impact the dollar upswing had on the Arab world over the last three years, we applied the method of the SDR and assigned a specific weight to each currency of the area according to the issuing country's trade performance in 1980 and 1982.

The result shows that Arab currencies lost 10.74 per cent against the American dollar on the trade-weighted average. This could be quite significant on overall imports of goods estimated to have reached \$137 billion last year. The worst hit by this sharp fluctuation are, as the accompanying table shows, Somalia, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan and Syria, with nominal devaluations ranging from a low of 48 per cent up to 138 per cent.

The Jordanian dinar, for its part, lost about 25 per cent against the US currency.

Strangely enough, the dollar-earning countries such as the members of Opec or, to use a more restricted scale, the Gulf oil exporting nations which should have fared the best, fared quite differently. While the Kuwaiti dinar dropped by 11 per cent against the dollar and the Saudi riyal dipped by nearly 4 per cent, the UAE dirham in fact gained slightly with an edge of 0.4 per cent followed by Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

One explanation is that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were the worst affected by the oil glut. In addition, the strong recession those two economies are now experiencing, together with the panic impact of the Souq Al-Manak crisis in Kuwait, have contributed to push money out of the currencies and therefore, increased sales of riyals and dinars.

The net result of a strong US currency is that crude oil has become 23 per cent more expensive since early 1980 in non-dollar countries such as in Europe and Japan. But the reverse is also true. Egypt and Algeria, which are together indebted to the extent of 36.6 billion (with nearly \$4 billion due last year alone), have a much heavier financial load to support.

The other side of the coin

Yet, despite the loss against the dollar, the Arab world has in fact benefited from the most recent currency merry-go-round. Because there are more dollars flowing in the Middle East and North Africa as a result of crude oil invoicing, Arab currencies have on average gained 12.2 per cent against the SDR currency basket.

How did it happen?

The 1979-81 oil shock hit Western Europe and Japan more strongly than America, which is itself the second largest oil producer. Those countries' currencies lost ground against the dollar and while they export in their own weaker currencies to the Arab world, they still have to pay for their crude in hard dollars.

Between July 1980 and July 1983, Arab currencies have therefore posted an outstanding 28 per cent gain against the four non-dollar currencies that make up the SDR basket, well enough to offset the 10.74 per cent depreciation against the dollar.

Moreover, once you look at the source breakdown of the Arab world's imports, you find that America only accounted for 13.6 per cent of last year's supplies. On the other hand, the weaker SDR countries — Japan, followed by West Germany, — France (where the franc was caught in the whirlwind of socialism) and the UK — account for about 70 per cent of worldwide exports to the Middle East and North Africa.

If we assume that only American exports to the area were invoiced in dollars, the Arab world currencies have gained 18 per cent in terms of purchasing power. However, the reality is slightly different. Germans, Japanese, French and British do invoice some of their goods in US currency (how else could they earn dollars to pay for their oil?).

So by applying the SDR breakdown, the real gain by the Arab world stands anywhere between 8 and 14 per cent.

And that helps tremendously in cushioning the Arab recession caused by lower petrodollar earnings.

The 10 weakest Arab currencies against the rise of the US dollar (July 1980 to July 1983)

Country	Depreciation
Somalia	138%
Morocco	88%
Tunisia	67%
Sudan	62%
Syria	48%
Mauritania	33%
Lebanon	30%
Algeria	26%
Jordan	25%
Egypt	19%

The five strongest currencies

Country	Appreciation
UAE	0.466%
Bahrain	0.264%
Oman	0.028%
Qatar	0.008%
Libya	0.000%

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COMMENTARY

THE NEW Jordanian customs law, which is to come into effect in a matter of weeks, contains several interesting provisions and is in many ways an improvement over the earlier law, still in force.

But to us, one of the most interesting things is the provision for a discretionary additional customs fee that may be imposed on imports thought to constitute "unfair competition" for Jordanian products. Such a move is not exactly without precedent; in fact the world is full of such tariffs and imposts today. But the rule's enactment at this time raises some questions.

One could venture to guess that had it wished to, the government could have imposed protective border fees at any time it liked, even without such a regulation. Therefore the inclusion of this provision in the new law makes us ask whether the intention is to move ahead with such measures immediately, or a more solid basis, or is it only symbolic?

Government policy is and has been to encourage import duplication: to help in the establishment of local industries that can compete with foreign products and help reduce our huge imports bill. But side by side with that policy, our borders have always stayed free and open to those foreign products. The point was not only to provide the Jordanian market with high quality dairy goods, chemical products and other such commodities while the local industry built itself up; it was also to pose a standard against which the local industries could compete and force them to raise their own standard.

Assuredly, once our own industries are developed they should be given a chance to get a share of the market and survive. But the decision to raise or lower a barrier requires great care. The competitive standard should continue to hold — and in any case, let us remain aware of what protectionism has done elsewhere in the world.

Tanzania tries to tap fuel potential

By Richard Hall

LONDON (ONS) — There is rejoicing in Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania, every time an oil tanker comes over the horizon. The country lives almost literally from tanker to petrol pump. When the Dar refinery runs out of crude, the country judges to a halt.

Earlier this month, President Julius Nyerere said, "We have had big diesel shortage problems because we have no money. It is no joke." There is certainly little amusement to be had in paying \$300 million a year just for oil imports, when your total export earnings are \$500 million.

But in the far south of Tanzania, in a remote and sleepy region, lies the buried treasure that can ease the poverty now tightly gripping Nyerere's 18 million people: some of Africa's biggest coal deposits, with reserves of at least 400 million tons.

At last, after many disappointments, serious work is starting to exploit them. Financial aid is coming from sources as disparate as the World Bank in Washington and the National Export Corporation in Peking. A British geological survey of the region has been pulled from a dusty pigeonhole after 30 years' neglect.

It has long been known that Tanzania is rich in coal, if little else. David Livingstone, the Scottish explorer, noted the outcrops during his wanderings through that part of Africa in the 1860s. German colonists at the start of this century took a serious look at the deposits but had no time to do anything with them before being ousted in the 1914-1918 war.

When the British took over what was then called Tanganyika, they earmarked the coal as ideal for firm steam locomotives on an old imperial vision, the Cape to Cairo railway.

But that grandiose scheme petered out, hundreds of miles further south. The Tanzanian coal slumbered on into the 1970s.

The only practical attempt to exploit it was by a German pioneer, left over from the Kaiser's era.

He started his own small mine at the northern end of Lake Malawi and offered the output at \$3 a ton — to anybody who might be interested in so drowsy an area. Few people were, and he finally gave up.

A bit later, teams of railway builders did arrive. But as if to mock that old empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, who had conceived the Cape-to-Cairo project — and was constantly warning against the "Yellow Peril" — they were Chinese.

By 1975, the 1,000-mile Tazara line had been built, through the labour of 20,000 Chinese and 50,000 Africans, at an estimated cost of \$500 million. Linking the Zambian Copperbelt with Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean, it passed tantalisingly close to the Songwe coal deposits at the northern tip of Lake Malawi.

In a sense, history had also passed them by. The locomotives on the Tazara line were to be driven with imported diesel fuel, not the local coal. Plans for a spur line to the coalfields were shelved, although it would have been only a small addition to the huge Tazara project.

The Chinese have now returned, signing a \$75 million aid agreement to design and construct a mine near Songwe, as well as a road linked to Alpeya on the railway.

Last month, the World Bank gave Tanzania a \$6 million loan to investigate the possibility of open-cast mining beside the Chinese project. Paul Boman, Minister of Minerals and former Tanzanian Ambassador in Washington, has pinpointed the reasons for this belated surge of activity. He forecasts that within a few years the coal output will be saving \$30 million a year in fuel imports for power generation. In a country as poor and disillusioned as Tanzania, such optimistic noises mean a lot.

But the Songwe programme will only be scratching the surface of Tanzania's coal potential. The far vaster Mchuchuma deposits, further southeast in the Ruhuhu river basin, will remain untouched. Gaining access to them is a bigger



Julius Nyerere: It's no joke

challenge — although their 220 million tons of known reserves could form the basis of a rewarding export trade.

The Copperbelt, at the southern end of the Tazara railway is an obvious export target. The mines are consumers of fuel for smelting.

The Mchuchuma deposits were surveyed in detail, 30 years ago, by what was then the British Colonial Development Corporation. That took three years and employed more than 600 Britons and Africans.

"We were always very disappointed the nothing ever came of it," says Douglas Fairbairn, who was the senior mining engineer for the survey.

Afghan Mujahideen dig in for a major siege

By Shyam Bhatia

URGUN, Afghanistan (ONS) — In the early afternoons, when the sun is riding high, Afghan Mujahideen take bets on who will shoot down a Soviet military adviser or, failing that, a government soldier in the garrison town of Urgun, east Afghanistan.

The Mujahideen, led by a young school teacher, are firmly established in machine-gun nests overlooking the Urgun valley. Fresh supplies of arms from China, and a new found sense of unity, have given them hope and daring. They are planning the next step in their strategy for encircling the town and turning it into Moscow's Dien Bien Phu.

Military defeat in Urgun will not lead to the hoped-for withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, but it will dent Soviet pride and give the Mujahideen a major propaganda coup. Every shade of political opinion is represented among the Mujahideen laying siege to Urgun. For the first and only time since the Soviet invasion, Mujahideen groups of all political persuasions are working together. Their co-operation is visible proof that the deadly spurts of flame leaping out of the mountain-side every day represent something more than mere sniper fire.

Some of the groups are now also armed with the kind of heavier artillery, like recoilless rifles, anti-tank missiles, DSHK heavy machine guns and the 'Zigurs' 14.5 mm gun, that could mean the difference between failure and success in battle.

Small numbers of Mujahideen have been fighting in Urgun from the time of the first Marxist takeover in Kabul in 1978. A few are buried in the



Mujahideen examine a blasted Soviet tank.

crudely constructed graves that stand out among the cornfields and patches of wild lavender rippling across the valleys. There is plenty of natural cover here and Soviet commanders of helicopter gunships, trying to avenge a particularly outrageous attack on the garrison, have found it difficult to focus on all-too-rapidly disappearing enemy.

Urgun became a serious military target for the Mujahideen last year when the 15th Infantry brigade was brought in to secure the town and the surrounding countryside. The brigade with its full complement of 1,500 soldiers and 50 Soviet ad-



Crossing a river on their way to launch an attack.

Iran's Ayatollahs find new target of attack

By Liz Thurgood

LONDON (ONS) — The Hujatiah, an obscure, fanatically right-wing Islamic group, appears to be the latest target of the ruling Ayatollahs in Tehran. Latest reports from the Iranian capital say the Hujatiah has 'voluntarily' decided to suspend all activities and close down its many offices throughout the country.

The decision follows an attack by Ayatollah Khomeini and critics in the national press and Majlis (parliament). In May, Khomeini followers forced the Hujatiah to close a book exhibition in Tehran. The Hujatiah — fiercely anti-Communist and advocate of a free market — has been portrayed in the past as pro-Western, contenders for Khomeini's mantle, and possible material for creating internal rifts that would lead to the regime's collapse.

Initially, the Hujatiah was apolitical, having its roots in anti-Bahai societies which spread with the blessing of the Shah's secret police throughout Iran during the 1950s and 1960s. Many were later used as fronts for anti-Shah activities, and several of today's leaders, including two Cabinet ministers, were once members.

Despite its avowed neutrality, the Hujatiah have been accused of opposing the war with Iraq, rejecting Khomeini's leadership, and supporting

the interests of the rich. Calls have recently been made for its total disbandment; voluntary suspension is not good enough, an MP said.

The size of Hujatiah membership is not known, but observers believe half-a-dozen sympathisers sit in the Majlis, and it has some support among religious leaders, particularly in Isfahan. Hujatiah influence has been grossly exaggerated by rumour and speculation, they say. Fueling such speculation have been claims by the opposition in exile that the Hujatiah was secretly running Iran as a state within a state. The octogenarian leader, Sheikh Hallabi, is believed to live in the holy city of Mashad.

Like the Shias, the Hujatiah believe that their leader, the hidden 12th Imam, has yet to come. Unlike most Shias, they believe he will only come when society collapses under the combined weight of sin and corruption.

Their conclusion that the sooner this happens the sooner the Imam will come prompted Khomeini to ask recently: 'Are we to commit sin to make him (the 12th Imam) appear? Shun such crookedness,' he warned.

The extent of the group's involvement in the persecution and execution of minority Bahais remains unclear. A more recent obsession has been the Communist threat to Islam.

under an army road that links Urgun with a Russian military base in Ghazni, less than army road that links Urgun with a Russian military base in Ghazni, less than 160 kilometres away.

New weapons

In the last six weeks they have received DSHK's, Zigurs, which are used as anti-aircraft guns, and new types of semi-automatic rifles. The weapons are all of Russian design and the official version is that they were captured from government soldiers.

But as their markings show, they have been made in China and supplied by Peking. The new semi-automatic rifles, which the Mujahideen say make an unpleasant noise when fired, are the SKS — better known as Chinese Kalashnikovs. The most prized weapons are stored in Matullah's bunker headquarters, less than half a mile away from Urgun. In the mouth of the bunker is a Chinese-made 75mm recoilless rifle mounted on bicycle wheels. This, the Mujahideen's pride and joy, is brought outside only at night and used to terrorise soldiers in the garrison.

The new weapons have increased Matullah's confidence and also his ambition. Last week a Soviet supply helicopter that tried to land at the local airstrip was forced to retreat by a hail of well-directed fire from the Mujahideen positions for 20 minutes in advance.

Matullah, convinced that he is gaining the upper hand in the siege, has visions of leading his men in a victory march through Urgun. Perched on an empty ammunition box that serves as both chair and desk, he declared: 'We are getting closer day by day. All their food and ammunition will finish. Then we will surround it and take it over.'

It will not be an easy task because the garrison has more men and weapons than the Mujahideen. Recent defectors from the government side, including a tank crew of five who brought their tank with them, say the garrison has mortars, a D30 mountain howitzer battery, five T55 tanks and six armoured personnel carriers.

The Mujahideen hope other factors, like low morale, will cancel out the superior weapons advantage of the garrison. Illness and desertions have already reduced the garrison from its peak strength of 1,500 to less than 900 now.

Israeli army fears massacres after withdrawal from Shouf

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israeli army radio reported Monday that there are differences among Israeli army officers on the troop withdrawal from the Shouf mountains and Beirut area. The radio monitored here said some officers are pressing for immediate withdrawal from Shouf mountains despite their conviction that immediate withdrawal will result in horrible massacres among Druze and Christian communities there.

The officers claim that the Israeli army will not be responsible for the expected massacres which will lead to the actual division of Lebanon from which Israel will be the biggest beneficiary.

Another group of officers, fearing the terrible consequences of withdrawal, ask for a postponement of the withdrawal until things cool down.

The proposed Israeli pullout is expected to start early next month unless the unexpected happens. Israel is confused regarding tension in the Shouf area. Some circles favour support for the Phalangists while others advocate neutrality by avoiding intervention in the conflict between the Druze and Pha-

langists. Officers who advocate neutrality think that any intervention in favour of Phalangists will lead to mutiny among the Druze elements within the Israeli army similar to what happened when the Golan Heights was annexed to Israel.

Twenty four Israeli army Druze officers abandoned their units Monday morning in Lebanon and it is believed they have joined the forces of Walid Jumblatt in the Syrian dominated areas.

Israeli military authorities think that more Druze soldiers will defect, and to combat this trend a special military police unit code-named "Fugitive hunters" has been formed to trace defectors. Israeli intelligence reports say that if Israel withdraws from Shouf the Druze will overcome the Christians and will be in a position to control Beirut airport and the coastal strip to Damur.

One report said that there are 30,000 troops under Walid Jumblatt and that Syria has supplied the Druze with large quantities of arms recently including T-54 tanks and 130 mm guns. Meanwhile the Israeli intelligence has predicted violent civil war over all of Lebanon.

IN BRIEF

● TOKYO (OPECNA) — Iraq has been granted a five-year extension to make use of a package of mixed loans totalling \$1.8 billion pledged by Japan nine years ago in exchange for oil supplies. Talks on implementing the loan arrangement had run into problems resulting from the Gulf war, and the original loan deadline was due to expire on 15 August. However, according to reports here, Iraq has now expressed readiness to compromise in certain areas, enabling the new extension agreement to be signed in Baghdad by Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe and Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali. Japan will pay a first instalment of \$41 million, which is likely to be used to supply medical equipment to eight Iraqi hospitals. Reports said the two ministers had also agreed to convene the Japan-Iraq Joint Committee, possibly this autumn, to study other projects to be covered by the loans and ways to promote bilateral economic co-operation.

● NICOSIA — Iran announced last week a \$263 billion five-year development plan which would be the first step in a drive that by the end of the century would quadruple the country's gross national product and cut dependence on crude oil by half. IRNA, the official Iranian News Agency, said Prime Minister Mir Husein Musavi presented the plan to the Majlis (parliament) for careful study and evaluation with the assistance of experts before approval. Details of the allocations were not given, but IRNA said \$159 billion were designated as current expenses and \$104 billion as developmental expenses. It added that the plan envisages increasing agricultural output and economic progress in a way that would pave the way for industrial independence to a degree where a large portion of raw materials, spare parts and capital goods would be produced domestically.

● TAIF — Opec may raise its current crude production ceiling of 17.5 million b/d in the last quarter of this year, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said. He ruled out a price increase. Sheikh Yamani said due to progress in the oil market there was a possibility that the Opec ceiling might be changed. But the Saudi minister expressed "full opposition" to any increase in the \$29 benchmark price, at least until 1985. Asked whether any of the other 13 Opec member countries were against an Opec price rise, Sheikh Yamani replied: "There are Gulf states and other Opec members which are opposed to such a move."

● TAIF — Iraqi oil minister Qasim Tariq Al-Oraibi said his country was negotiating with Saudi Arabia the construction of an oil pipeline through Saudi Territory. He described the project as "strategic but not an alternative to other pipelines passing through Arab territories." Mr. Oraibi said the negotiation of the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian Territory would be decided by Opec's judicial body upon Iraq's request, on the ground that the two countries were Opec members and Iraq considered Syria in breach of agreement. He added that Iraq was presently producing 1.1 million b/d owing to lack of adequate outlets, whereas its Opec production quota was 1.2 million b/d.

Yangming challenges Europe's traditional cargo line monopoly Price war on Taiwan shipping route

TAIPEI — A price war seems inevitable on the Taiwan-Europe shipping route after a semi-government line entered the route in March and became the market leader in its first full month of operation. The new line is Yangming and it has captured 20 per cent of the market, according to shipping sources.

Rival lines belonging to the mainly European-based Far Eastern Freight Conference (FEFC) have seen their share drop from about 70 per cent last year to under half.

Yangming has already put four container vessels on the route and plans to add two more at the end of 1984 and a further two at the end of 1985. The conference seems to have no alternative but to cut its rates.

Yangming's rates are between 5 per cent and 10 per cent lower than the conference rates, according to company president Kuo Hung-wel. Its competitors say Yangming goes much lower than that, up to 25 per cent less.

And they have another complaint against Yangming: they say that it is government-owned and receives subsidies from the state, which gives it an unfair advantage in an otherwise free market.

Kuo denies that Yangming has received a cent in subsidy, though he admits many of his company's shareholders are government enterprises. "We are an independent carrier and the government does not interfere in our management," he said.

His competitors point out that the fact that Yangming is the national carrier of

the Republic of China. All its container ships are built at the state-owned China Shipbuilding Corporation's yard in Kaohsiung, in southern Taiwan, and fly the ROC flag, the only line all of whose ships do so.

Furthermore, it is government policy to encourage the carrying of Taiwan goods on Taiwan vessels and to promote trade with Europe.

Many see a political significance in this: as Taiwan becomes increasingly isolated in the world diplomatically, it uses commercial means to maintain its presence. The national carrier, China Air Lines, started its first regular passenger service to Europe (to Amsterdam) in April, over the objections of the airline management, because the government wanted the link to Europe.

There is the same sense of pride that the ROC flag flies on Yangming ships in Hamburg and Southampton. As an island, Taiwan relies on air and sea traffic and for strategic reasons wants as much of it as possible to be under the control of local companies.

Yangming is the second local firm to challenge the FEFC, which until 1979 had a monopoly on shipping trade with Europe. In April of that year a privately owned Taiwan line, Evergreen, started on the route and built up a market share of around 25 per cent before reaching agreement with the FEFC in mid-1982 to limit its total tonnage to 1.2 million tons a year. In exchange for keeping its rates 5 per cent lower than those of the conference, sources here say, Yangming has been invited to join the conference. But

Kuo said a formal offer has not been made to him. "If it were, we would have to consider it carefully, whether it was to our advantage."

Many people believe Yangming will first build up its market share, to give a better bargaining position, before finally reaching a compromise with the conference.

The government has ambitious plans for the shipping industry here. It plans to turn the harbours of Kaohsiung and Taichung, in the centre of the island, into major Far Eastern transshipment ports.

An official of the Kaohsiung Harbour Bureau explained the government's thinking: "With population levels increasing rapidly, in Southern Asia, the supply of foodstuffs needed to meet basic requirements is growing rapidly."

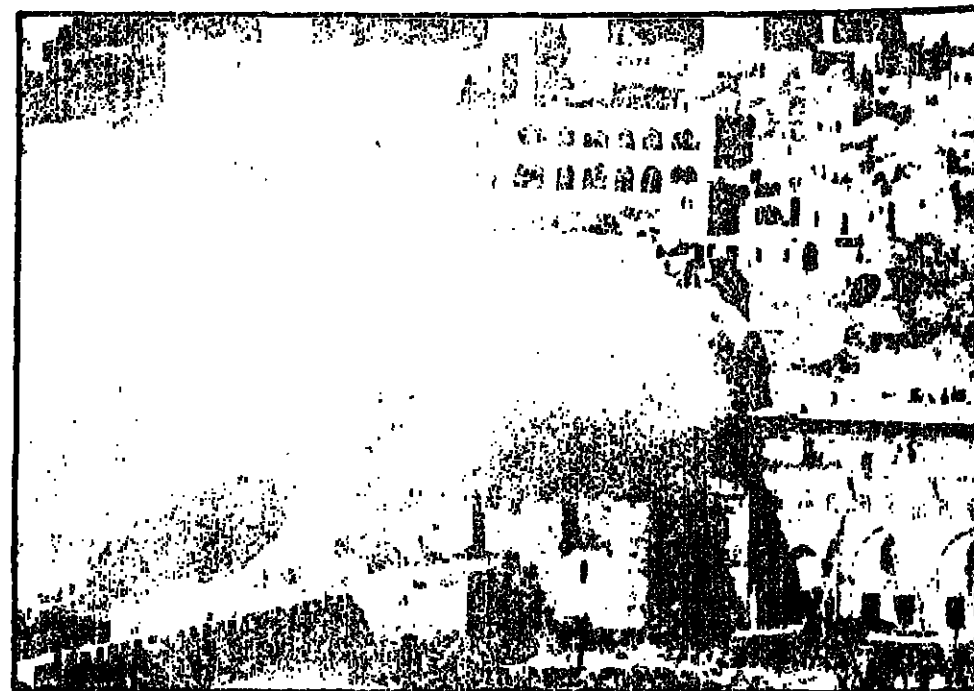
"Except for Hong Kong and Singapore, the area lacks deep-water harbours; if small ships are relied on, the transport costs are much increased."

The government also hopes to lure some business from Hong Kong, because of uncertainty over the colony's future.

In addition to being one of the largest container ports in the world, Kaohsiung is also home to the world's biggest shipbreaking industry, which handles nearly two-thirds of the ships sold for scrap in the world. The amount dismantled last year was a record three million light displacement tons.

(ONS)

26 AUGUST 1984



JERUSALEM — Al Asqa Mosque as fire swept through it during the arson attempt fourteen years ago. The attempt carried on by Zionists was aimed at obliterating Islamic and other cultural sites in the occupied Arab lands. The attack on the Al Asqa Mosque was followed by a similar violation at Al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.



ATHENS — A leading PLO official Lt. Col. Mamoun Muralsh as he lay dead in an Athens hospital Monday. Muralsh was gunned down in his car Saturday by a passenger on a motorcycle. He has lived in Greece since the PLO's evacuation from Beirut last year. Until his death Muralsh posed as a shipowner from Morocco. A group calling itself the 'Restructure Movement of Al Fateh' has claimed responsibility for the killing. However, the PLO office in Athens has accused Israeli agents for the act. (AP Photo)

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Arafat reasserts control as Fateh mutiny subsides

By Nagheh Khaleel

THE RECENT rebellion in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon, within the ranks of the Fateh group of the PLO may well signal the beginning of the end of Yasser Arafat's leadership. Arafat has been leader of the organization for 15 years and today the odds against him are high, especially since the rebellion comes from within Fateh, one of the 8 groups comprising the PLO of which Arafat is both the founder and direct leader. Fateh, which has urged moderation ever since 1973 makes up 80% of the PLO and split here is bound to result in a polarization of the movement's moderates and radicals. While the moderates are currently in the majority — and Arafat has apparently reasserted his control — the Bekaa Valley rebellion has flexed the muscles of the Syrian-backed radicals.

Arafat has come up against trouble ever since going along — however tentatively — with President Reagan's peace initiative first from within his own ranks and most notably from Syria. Were it not for the Syrians, the rebellion within the PLO might never have reached its present proportions. If only because the rebels would have been too weak without Syrian backing. Ever since the announcement of the Reagan Peace Plan of 1st September 1982, which called for a federation of Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza, the Syrians have been making serious attempts to hinder its progress because it makes no mention of the return of the Golan Heights — seized by the Israelis after the 1967 war and later annexed by them. Indeed, it does not mention including the Syrians in the talks at all.

Syria however is determined that there should be no communication and no compromise between Arafat, the US and Jordan, if only because once the Palestinian issue is resolved, the loss of the Golan Heights will become a permanent fact. Thus President Assad has supported the rebellion taking place in the Syrian-controlled area of Lebanon, thereby making it possible for the Syrian president to exercise leverage over the PLO forces stationed there.

The rebellion was finally sparked off when Arafat appointed two supporters to positions of senior command in the Bekaa Valley and North Lebanon — both of them discredited in the eyes of much of the PLO. One, Haj

Isma'il was under investigation for his performance during last summer's Israeli invasion when, as commander of PLO forces in South Lebanon, he reportedly abandoned his men and fled to Beirut. Fateh commanders were concerned that Arafat would agree to leave the rest of Lebanon in return for peace talks with the US and had preempted fierce opposition to such an action, by appointing two of his most loyal supporters to the above posts.

Survival

But will Arafat survive this rebellion? If the history of the Palestine Liberation Movement can be taken as an indication of what happens to their leaders after defeats, then Arafat's chances of survival are slim. In 1949 Haj Amin al Hussein, leader of the Palestinians during the mandate years, was eventually forced to yield the leadership to Ahmed Shukeiri, who was closely associated with Gamal Abdul Nasser, had in turn to step aside after the defeat of 1967 for the more radical Yasser Arafat. Today Arafat is paying the price of the PLO's military setback in Beirut.

Demands of rebels

Arafat's survival will however also depend on the extent to which he can meet the demands of the Fateh rebels. These demands include:

- all Palestinian forces are to be summoned from exile to the battlefield.
- a military plan should be prepared for all the Palestine revolution forces including Fateh's military wing, Arafat, which must act as the backbone of the Palestine residence;
- a committee must be set up in charge of Fateh's fund, to put an end to bribery and investigate the cases of those who embezzled or misused the funds of the resistance.

These demands are a tall order, particularly in a military sense, given the disarray after the retreat from Beirut. But if Arafat's 'moderation' has been seen to have failed as a policy by recent events in the Bekaa Valley, then it is primarily the ostensible supporters of that moderation — namely the US — who have let him down even when he was willing to meet them more than half way. Shatila and Sabra was just one illustration of this betrayal.

Third World Media.

'United States must abrogate Israeli-Lebanese accord'

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from an interview published recently in The Washington Post by freelance writer Lally Weymouth with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus. The Syrian president explains his country's views on the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon and Syria's position from the Israeli-Lebanese accord. He also offers his version of America's foreign policy in the Middle East region.

Q: What are Syria's intentions and what are your requirements in Lebanon?

A: Our intentions and our requirements in Lebanon are that Lebanon should be a free country and active member within the Arab framework, free of Israeli invasion and hegemony, doing its duties and exercising its rights within the framework of its Arab identity and its Arab obligations, the same as Syria and the rest of the Arab countries. These are our intentions and requirements.

Q: The American aim as I understand it is to make an arrangement whereby the Syrians and the Israelis would withdraw from Lebanon. But if America refuses to abrogate the Israeli-Lebanese accord, are there any conditions under which you would consider a withdrawal of Syrian troops and what are they?

A: It is a mistake for anyone to believe or to think that we will ever leave Lebanon as a morsel which it is easy for the Israelis to swallow. Lebanon is an Arab country with whom we are bound by a common history and a common destiny. Therefore, the problem is not the problem of the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. There is no need for anybody to persuade us to withdraw our troops from Lebanon. If really the intention of the United States is this, then it has only to make Israel implement the UN Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

These two resolutions stipulate that Israel should withdraw completely from Lebanese territory without imposing any conditions on Lebanon. Here we should observe that the US voted in favour of these two resolutions.

Q: What is wrong with the Israeli-Lebanese accord from your point of view?

A: The Israeli-Lebanese accord has restricted the sovereignty of Lebanon and deprived it of the freedom of decision — such freedom as is enjoyed

by any independent country. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement also constitutes a threat to Syria and to the other Arab countries. I'll give a few examples. Under the agreement, Lebanon has no right to have in part of its territory, any anti-aircraft weapons whose range exceeds 15,000 feet. It is not air-to-surface, but surface-to-air. Which means Israel will rule the skies of Lebanon because such anti-aircraft weapons will not strike against surface targets but against aircraft which come to attack Lebanon. For example, if we take Tripoli, they would strike only against an airplane that would attack Tripoli.

On the other hand, the border of the security zone in which Israeli military elements will stay is only 20-24 kilometres from Damascus, the capital of Syria. The Israeli soldier will be at a distance of 24 kilometres from Damascus while the Syrian soldier will be 250 kilometres away from Tel Aviv. That's why we say the US should be unbiased. There is no similar agreement between any two countries in the world. Therefore, I do not think that anyone who studies this agreement objectively expects Syria to accept it.

A: America masterminded this agreement. America has to abrogate it. Because this agreement is against any logic. Such an agreement occurs only in one condition — namely, when there is a large and widespread war such as a world war, when one side crushes the other side and imposes surrender upon it. What happened in Lebanon was quite different. There was no war fought between Lebanon and Israel, so how could Israel end the war by crushing Lebanon? Secondly, even if there had been a war between the two countries, it would not have led to the results of a world war.

Q: Will Lebanon be partitioned between Israel and Syria?

A: The word "partition" is not the correct word in this context because, as you know, Syria has been in Lebanon for eight years. The correct

expression is that Israel has occupied and annexed to it the South of Lebanon. Israel is the foreign element which entered into Lebanon.

Q: How do you see the danger of War between Israel and Syria?

A: We do not deny this danger, nor do we confirm it. But it remains an existing possibility in the light of the permanent Israeli desire of expansion and aggression.

Q: (Egyptian President Mubarak said to me that if the Israelis withdrew from Lebanon, that he believed the Syrians would withdraw from Lebanon. Is he correct?

A: Yes, he is correct provided Israel withdraws without imposing any conditions on Lebanon.

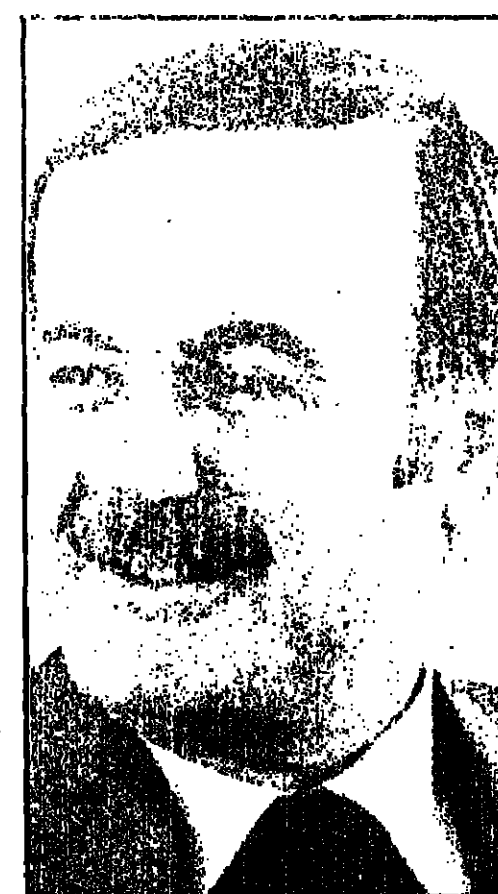
Q: Would the president like to see improved US-Syrian relations? What do you consider necessary for these relations to improve?

A: It is our desire to see good relations — between America and Syria and between America and the Arab world. This requires a fair and unbiased stand on the part of the American administration. If this happens, we will regard it as a gain for us as well as for the United States itself, because it will be in harmony with its international responsibility as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. For us, if the United States does not stand against us, and is not biased against us, then this is a gain for us.

Q: What can you tell us about the divisions within Fateh and their implications for the Palestinian people?

A: Such problems which are taking place within the Palestinian sphere are not strange to other revolutions in the world. In any case, we consider these problems an internal matter which concern the Palestinian organizations and specifically the organization which is directly concerned with these problems — I mean Fateh.

Q: We read that there is Syrian support for the anti-Arafat elements — Abu Saleh and the rebels. Is this so, why? It seems that by asking Arafat to leave Syria, you made him more popular than he ever made himself. Was this a mistake?



Hafez Assad

A: Perhaps we did what we did in order to give him the popularity you mentioned. (He laughs.) In Syria we have a constant Palestinian policy regardless of what happens within the organizations that constitute the PLO. We always give them advice. We do what we can to make them safeguard their national unity on a basis which may reinforce their struggle for their cause. As to the problems of Mr Arafat, it is with his brethren in the organization and not with Syria.

Jewish settlements on Arab land: A legal view

By Pascal B. Karmy

IT IS really astonishing to hear every now and then statements by the president of the United States and State Department officials that the Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories are not illegal but constitute simply an obstacle to peace. I do not believe that those statements are uttered on the basis of legal conviction but rather as a result of partiality to Israel urged by Zionist lobby pressure in the United States as experience has repeatedly shown. For how can those learned gentlemen be blind to the glaring factual and legal truth.

It behoves us therefore to rebut those statements by showing that the Jewish settlements are absolutely illegal in reliance upon the elementary principles of human rights, upon the accepted norms of international law as expressed in international agreements and conventions and in the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Let me state that also at the outset that the purpose of establishing Jewish settlements is to grab the occupied lands from their Arab rightful owners and ultimately to annex them to Israel.

Occupation of an alien territory as a result of war is governed by norms and rules recognised by all states. The relevant international laws are the Hague Convention and its regulations of 1907 and Geneva Convention IV of 1949 relative to the protection of the civilian population and the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. It should be mentioned from the outset that Israel acceded to Geneva Convention on 6 July 1951 and is therefore applicable to it as an occupying power. The Hague regulations and the Geneva Convention IV deal inter alia with sovereignty and administration in the occupied territories, with the effect of occupation on public and private lands and properties and the treatment of the civilian population under occupation.

Under international law the occupying power does not acquire sovereignty over the territory

held by it. Thus the occupying power cannot change the de facto status into a de jure status to allow it to dispose of the occupied territories as if it were the sovereign authority as Israel did by illegally annexing Jerusalem and its suburbs and declaring it its capital.

The Hague regulations of 1907 prohibit the occupying power from destroying or seizing or confiscating private property unless imperatively demanded by the necessities of war (Articles 23 & 46). With regard to public lands the occupying power is considered as a trustee over them and although it has the right to administer them it cannot expropriate or confiscate them except for imperative military operations.

The Geneva Convention IV of 1949 has amplified the Hague regulations and enlarged on them owing to the fact that the provisions of the latter appeared to be insufficient and inadequate during World War II. Article 53 of the Geneva Convention prohibits the destruction of public and private property except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.

The International Committee of the Red Cross stated in one of its reports that Israeli settlements in the West Bank, not being justified by the security of the population or imperative military reasons, was in contravention of Article 49 of the Geneva Convention. It is the basic duty of the occupying power to preserve the existing situation in the occupied territories and only the most minimal changes essential for the maintenance of military security and the keeping of public order and welfare of the inhabitants are permitted.

It should be observed that most of the so-called "military" outposts built by Israel in the occupied Arab territories to justify them on the alleged ground of military security or necessity are being gradually transformed into civilian settlements. They characterised them by the word "military" just to throw dust in the eyes of public opinion.

It is submitted therefore that the Jewish settlements established in the occupied Arab territories are not justified by security grounds or imper-

ative military necessity and are therefore in flagrant violation of the above-mentioned international agreements.

The UN General Assembly resolutions and the Security Council decisions are as clear and peremptory on the matter as those provisions of the international instruments. They have time and again declared the Jewish settlements as absolutely illegal and have condemned Israel for establishing them.

The UN General Assembly resolution 2951 of 20 December 1971, has called upon Israel to rescind all measures for the annexation of any part of the occupied Arab territory and to desist from establishing settlements and transferring parts of its civilian population into the occupied territories and to comply fully with its obligations under Geneva Convention IV of 1949. In 1972 General Assembly resolution 2949 of 8 December 1972 declared inter alia, the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and that changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories in contravention of the Geneva Convention are null and void.

In 1974 the General Assembly passed its resolution 3240 of 29 November 1974, which reaffirmed, among other matters, that "Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Population in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions".

Earlier the UN Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories reported in 1971 that Israel's policy was designed to effect radical changes in the physical character and demographic composition of several areas of the occupied territory by the progressive and systematic elimination of every vestige of Palestinian presence in those areas. The purpose of transferring Israeli nationals to the occupied territories is to deprive the people of the occupied territory of their right to remain in their homeland.



Similarly the UN Security Council has confirmed in its famous resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. In 1968 it issued resolution 252 whereby it considered all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including expropriation of land and properties which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem, as invalid.

In March 1980 the Security Council passed unanimously resolution 465 whereby it declared all measures taken by Israel to change the status of the occupied territories including Jerusalem invalid and by fourteen votes to one abstention (the US) it decided that the Jewish settlements should be dismantled.

It is thus quite clear that the Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories are illegal because they violate in the first place the fundamental and inalienable national rights of its Arab inhabitants and in the second place they transgress international law as expounded in international agreements and conventions and the resolutions of the United Nations which express the will of the international community.

Who then could say that the settlements were not illegal except those voices from the US administration which have always shown extreme partiality to Israel in all international forums.

Mr Pascal B. Karmy is a Jordanian legal consultant and former legal adviser to the United Nations.

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America's explicit hostility

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's statements on the recent American veto in the UN Security Council against an Arab resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory and demanding that they be dismantled, expresses a mounting discontent in the Arab world with the confused and clearly hostile American policies in the region.

In his statements to two major US newspapers the King rejected the US veto and expressed a kind of shock at America's latest position from these settlements, which openly violates international laws and UN resolutions.

But what is more worrying than the fact of America's sharp tilt toward Israel's expansionism in the area is that Arab bet on America's fairness in handling the fragile situation in the Middle East has been lost.

The UN incident leaves no doubt on Arab side of US intentions and true interests in the area. US monopoly on the so-called peaceful solutions for the conflict has to be broken by the Arab world in order to introduce more responsible and mature parties into the dispute, which will have the insight to see the perils of letting Israel have a free hand in the region.

It is more insulting on the part of the United States to announce the selling of 75 F-16 fighter jets to Israel, when it claims that it is doing its best to defuse all tension in the Middle East in attempts to bring the conflict to the negotiation table. By doing that the United States is giving the Arabs another vestige to prove its historic partiality with Israel and its direct responsibility for the plight of the Palestinians and the continuous presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon and other Arab lands.

The King's statements should be taken seriously by US policy makers in the region since it reflects a growing trend in the Arab world to re-evaluate and probably negate American role in the area.

A problem of poor people

OUTSIDERS RARELY grasp the full extent and depth of feeling felt by the Palestinian people when faced with the loss of their land and homes. Even those foreigners who are most sympathetic to the cause cannot, in most cases, see all the terrible dimensions of that loss.

Sometimes, however, a fresh look at the situation will show us aspects that we had not recognized, or had forgotten. Those same outsiders can rouse or reawaken our own feelings.

Thirty young people who have just finished a programme of volunteer work with Palestinian refugees in Jordan come from a country, Holland, which has a record of siding with Israel for almost its entire history. Not surprisingly, their hearts and minds were opened by their experience here, and they now know that there's a lot more to the Arab-Israeli dispute than they knew of before.

But those young volunteers also saw something else: They saw a problem of the poor people, which to them seemed to be what the whole issue was all about. After working for three weeks with the poor refugees of Al-Husseini Camp in a programme sponsored by UNRWA and the YWCA, the thing that struck them was this: Here are people who are without a home — really — not only in the sense that the land where they belong is occupied by others.

The words used by the Dutch young folk — "discrimination", or "class gap" — may or may not be quite apt. But to us, they would seem to have put their finger on something. In one sense, all the Palestinian people are one body. They are part of a whole that has been uprooted and torn.

But not all are able to follow that ideal with the same freedom. Many have lost their land and homes, but nevertheless lead a comfortable existence outside Palestine. Their standard of living is quite acceptable. Some of these have forgotten the ideal and are happy to live the good life here, in America, the Gulf or wherever.

Others are secure in their life away from home but continue the struggle, and remember. If it wasn't for these people, the cause would indeed be lost. It is the third category we are concerned about. Those who have nothing to struggle with, nothing to dream to remember. For their better-off brethren, the cause can wait — they can afford to struggle for years, even decades to get the land back. But how long can these poor homeless ones afford to wait?



Jerash Festival: Defeating the purpose?

By Star Staff Writer

AN EERIE feeling of relief mixed with true happiness on the faces of young and old swept through the hearts of Jerash Festival visitors last week.

It is remarkable how such a social and cultural event would reveal the hidden pressures that we accumulate throughout the year. We are not used to such massive celebrations where people act carefree and strikingly happy. Our society is somehow strict and shy and is not usually known to be open and straightforward in exhibiting its feelings.

The festival carried with it a kind of social ebullience, where everyday pressures were released and replaced with some kind of infatuation with a magical moment that would not last for long. This moment justified for us to do what we don't usually dare to do in serious everyday life. In any case it was exciting to watch our nation act differently in the old city of Jerash. The same could not be said of our policemen.

It is truly unfortunate that the magic of the festival penetrated only the souls of those willing to discard their daily roles as engineers, doctors, shopkeepers, journalists and others and enjoy the atmosphere. The policemen, though, were different.

For instance, it was reported by some people who attended the Jerash Festival that a trap was set by traffic controllers on a diversion on the main road to Jerash. Policemen clearly requested an army soldier who was stationed, by chance, at the diversion's entrance not to tell drivers that that was a one-way road. "If they don't see the sign (which was put recently) let them pass... Just keep sending them to me," a policeman told the soldier. What irresponsible act is this? It is as if the policeman's main concern was to give traffic tickets to stand by the sign and direct people who are not aware of the new diversion.

But this is only the beginning. The tribulations of the Jordanian and foreign visitors

to the festival were about to start even before they managed to get to the ruins. Traffic controllers were not helpful at all, in many cases, when asked them where to park their cars and how to get to the site. In many cases vehicles were forced to indulge in the act of circumambulation of the city of Jerash in hope that a parking lot will be the fruit of their efforts only to find themselves heading away from Jerash on their way to Irbid.

But let us say that you eventually made it to the site. As you begin to involve yourself with the colourful and motley activities of the parade you decide it is time to go to the now-infamous South Theatre to attend the first long-delayed performance of Lebanese singer Fairuz. You join the queue that is heading to the amphitheatre and notice that almost all have obtained their tickets in advance and a jovial expression of expectation is drawn on their faces. But as you reach the gate, you suddenly realize that you were omitted into a vicious cycle that is pulling you to the abyss of nowhere.

Naturally, the festival committee is responsible for not organizing people's entrance into the site. But to see the rude manner by which young and old were treated by confused policemen in an indiscriminatory attitude, your blood begins to boil. Surely people did not pay money to receive, in addition to previous humiliations, verbal and in some cases physical assault.

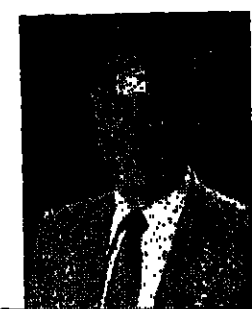
Whatever the real reasons behind the confusion that occurred at the South Theatre gate during the festival it should not be regarded as an excuse for the behaviour of some policemen and security officers.

We beg the organisers of upcoming festivals consider small but heavily important matters like the quality of securitymen and traffic controllers.

After all the festival is supposed to reflect the degree of cultural awareness that Jordan has achieved. Otherwise we will be defeating the purpose of the festival.



Kamel Abu Jaber



Highlights of the year for Mr Shultz

Greetings to Jerusalem!

A LITTLE over a year has passed since Mr George Shultz became US Secretary of State. Mr Shultz assumed office with very high credentials; he was once the US secretary of labour and held several other high posts in the public and private sectors. When he assumed his responsibilities Mr Shultz was familiar with the Middle East area and its problems and also with many of its leaders. Having worked in the Middle East area in both public and private capacities he had first-hand knowledge of the basic issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

That is why high hopes were, and perhaps still attached to him. It was expected that a new, fresh, fair, and open-minded person had entered the arena. Previous hopes received a severe blow with the launching of the Israeli attack and subsequent occupation of Lebanon which allowed continued practical occupation of Beirut — the capital of a sovereign state.

Having men with bad memories, especially in the Arab part of the Middle East, this flow was soon superceded by events and out of the ashes of Sabra and Shatila and Beirut, new fears and new hopes emerged. President Reagan announced his initiative on 1 September, 1982 and though it fell short of Arab hopes for a reasonable and just settlement, many Arabs thought it was at least a step in the right direction and could form a basis for serious discussions toward peace. Though the initiative continued to deny the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, it did recognize the legitimate political right of the Palestinians to self-determination, within some sort of an association with Jordan. Many thought this too could be negotiated. After all Mr Shultz was new and it could not be believed that he would follow in the steps of Mr Kissinger.

Mr Kissinger, it should be remembered, laid down the policy of denying the legitimacy of the PLO and the continued denial of its recognition by the United States. Mr Kissinger was also responsible for the idea that any solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict should come through negotiation between recognised states thus eliminating any negotiation with the PLO since it is not a state.

It was obvious a year ago that the Reagan initiative was based on these Kissingerian concepts. It was however, not obvious then, that Shultz would allow this continuation, or rather, follow these policies so carefully. Many people now are of the opinion that the fresh start was not fresh at all, and it was all a strong dose of sedative. Not that the Arab body was, or is in need of further sedation, having received so many beatings and humiliations it must be numb.

Mr Reagan stated, and many people thought that Mr Shultz had something to do with it, that the Israeli forces would evacuate Lebanon before Christmas. Another Christmas is now approaching and with the beginning of the intensification of the American presidential campaign of 1984, and the Israeli soldiers are still in occupation of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict seem to be forgotten. After all, everybody is now busy getting the "foreign" troops out of Lebanon. The word "foreign" is a Western euphemism, now current even in our Arabic media, that refers, with equal impartiality, to the presence of Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon as well as the presence of the Syrians and the Palestinians.

Should the Arabs blame Mr Shultz for their continued slide downward? Where is the abyss? Even the slogan "land for peace" has lost meaning. For the Israel of Mr Menachem Begin has practically annexed all its wishes to annex and has imposed all it wishes to impose.

And why not? It faces no adversary of any consequence. Surely, while we were sliding downwards it was increasing its might: its grip tighter on Western policy and imagination, not only in America, but in Britain, France, Germany and other Western countries. One by one, the leaders of these countries find it wise to visit Israel. Perhaps going along with the slogan "visit Israel before it visits you," perhaps more seriously.

Zaire and now Liberia have established diplomatic relations with Israel. More will surely follow. Israel is receiving more aid than it asks for from the US Congressional committees, 75 F-16 war planes, and for good measure, 200 extra Sidewinder missiles. The Arab leader who, last summer, advised Mr Arafat to commit suicide, really need not have given such advice, for the whole Arab nation seems to be doing just that.

An alternative theory for struggle

THE FACTS that we have derived so far from our survey of the Arab stand vis-a-vis Israel and the West, and that still seem to hold water, are the following. First, the West and Israel are allies, at least as long as the present strategy of America in the Middle East stands. Second, this alliance is meant to serve the interests of the West in exploiting the natural resources of the Arab world, in keeping the Arabs weak enough to facilitate their acquiescence to foreign political control and in using the Arab world as a step stone wherefrom to deal with the Soviets at close quarters.

Similarly and thirdly, the Israeli-West strategic alliance is meant to serve the interests of Israel in expansion, aggression and conquest in its capacity as a colonialist extension of the capitalist West and for the purpose of subduing the area from the Nile to the Euphrates (at least to Zionist economic control) and eventually of realizing the Zionist dream of Greater Israel. Fourth, the Arab recourse to a rational approach towards the West, based upon peace-seeking concessions and negotiated from a weak stance, has proved to be of no avail so far, and has done the Arabs more harm than good.

And last but not least, through reference to political dialectic, the interest-oriented alliance which combines Israel and the West into one front at present carries the seeds of conflict simply because those very common interests of the two allied sides will come to sharp detour one day.

Only the last point listed above carries hopes for the Arab cause. But, let it be clear from the very start that such hopes should not turn with the Arabs into a sort of day dreaming to which they are to resign complacently and lazily enough. No, they have to learn to master the game of playing the interests of the West against those of Israel so skillfully as to bring up the conflict to the surface between the present allies.

To make a short cut, the playing of his game must need to discard those tactics which have proved to be useless so far. To keep on trying to convince the West that Israel is the instrument of aggression and expansion amounts to nothing more than telling the West to give up their plans for domination and economic expansion, for which it is

By Henry Matar

using Israel as a tool. To keep repudiating the idea that the Jews have no right to Palestine is simply to let your words fall on deaf ears. The concept of the Promised Land has been so long hammered into the minds of one Western generation after another through the medium of the Holy Scriptures that it has become something like eating and drinking to them. To keep explaining to the West that Israel is no island of democracy amidst a wide ocean of autocracy is nothing but forgetting that autocracy in the Middle East (at least) has been deliberately the creation of the West.

Finally, for the Palestinians to keep complaining to the West that their lands and homes have been robbed and confiscated to give room for the incoming foreigners and fanatic adherents of racialism is to forget that the point of the complaint is bound to be lost on listeners in the West, and especially in the United States, where the very establishment of the present American status was once effected through a similar encroachment on the Red Indians.

No, definitely the playing of the game of putting the interests of the West sharply in conflict with those of Israel cannot be performed by manipulating the above mentioned tactics of the rational approach. On the contrary, the Arabs have to build up a new political theory for the purpose. As they now seem to stand on the crossroads of their future survival or of their future expiry, they have to take a lesson from

history. History teaches that the laurel of victory is ultimately won by the side that proves to be civilizationaly more advanced.

What saved the Arabs from extermination, in spite of the complete annihilation of the Abassid Empire at the hands of the Mongol invaders, was the fact that Islamic thought, belonging to a much higher calibre of civilization than the barbarism of the Mongols, managed to ultimately prevail and to contain the invader.

At present the Arab world has no inspiring civilizational message to preach, and, therefore is unable to put up a worthy challenge to the danger it is now threatened with.

Many new theory of political struggle were to be preached at present, it would have to agree with the interests of the down-trodden masses who have been made to feel the sting of aggression the most sharply. These masses want the termination of the present down-courering into the pit of disintegration and degeneration. They want to strengthen the struggle for freedom and to combine hands with the real fighters for real peace over the world and to stay the hands of the aggressor and exploiter.

They know that without keeping on the resistance, no further exposure of Zionist barbarism and terrorism, on the analogy of those committed at Sabra and Shatila only for the sake of barbarism and terrorism, can be achieved and can act as a shock to awaken a world wide, true conception of how ugly Zionism looks.

They know that without a solid stand commonly taken by the Arab masses to boycott Western trade and products, or to withdraw Arab funds from Western banks and companies, on the analogy of the nation-wide blockade of oil supply in 1973, the West cannot understand how sharply its interests might conflict with those of Israel.

Ironies in Chad

ANOTHER SHOWDOWN of force is taking place in an area that is very close to the inflammable Middle East. Chad, an insignificant country in terms of its location and economic potentials, is suddenly attracting attention as Libya's strongman Muammar Qadhafi regroups his forces and those of Chad's exiled former President Goukouni Oueddei in his attempt to control as much as possible of the war-ravaged country.

There are many ironies and contradictions that add to the plight of this poor sub-Saharan state. President Hissene Habre and Oueddei are cousins from the same tribe. It is mostly personal rivalry that is driving the two men into the laps of foreign powers, thus endangering the country's sovereignty, so as to secure their grip over the leadership of Chad.

Both men fought against French colonial rule until Chad's independence in 1960. It is an irony that the two pre-independence revolutionaries have now been classified as pro-Western (Habre) and pro-Soviet (Oueddei). It is more astonishing to listen to Habre's pleas to France to intervene in Chad and force the Libyans out.

What is amusing is that the Chad incident has caused the French president a great embarrassment. Before winning the French elections Francois Mitterrand, a champion of socialism and anti-imperialism, promised to stick by his fundamental ideals of keeping France out of global imperialistic incursions. Now he had to "lose his virginity" over Chad, as one observer put it, to save his world political stature and dignity.

As things look now the conflict in Chad is about to gather fresh momentum. Libya is reported to have strengthened its positions in the north, while France has boosted the number of its "advisers" in the capital N'djamena and Abeche in the south and east.

It is also reported that France might despatch fighter jets to defend any invasion on N'djamena. There are no visible signs that the escalating tension will be defused.

It is unfortunate that whoever wins or loses these African wars will not drastically change the situation of the people. In all cases the people of Chad and other poor and helpless nations are always the losers. Chad remains a country with a devastated economy and a shattered political system.

Another irony that marks the crisis in Chad is the notorious silence that OAU countries are showing in regard to the problem. Except for Egypt, Sudan and Zaire, which have interest in stopping the advance of Col. Qadhafi into neighbouring Chad, other OAU members have chosen to ignore the crisis and the increasing intervention of world powers into it.

This intervention of France and the United States, the latter expressing it in terms of aiding Habre with military wares and intelligence, should not be taken lightly by the African organization, which is supposed to mediate and prevent the return of the age of colonialism to Africa.

VIEWPOINT

US' shift in focus means new danger

By Ya'acoub Jaber

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that the Middle East is no longer on the list of priorities in US foreign policy. Washington's estimate seems to be that the search for a settlement, if there is any, will have to wait until the presidential election is over and other issues of immediate concern to the United States are resolved.

The momentum which Middle East peace moves gained last summer has apparently been replaced by lack of concern on Washington's part. This is due to several known reasons. These, after all, may explain the American feeling of disappointment; but they do not justify its dwindling interest in a region of vital strategic importance to the point of exposing US-Arab relations to new strains with unpredictable consequences.

The US administration must have been dismayed by the lukewarm Arab response to President Reagan's Middle East plan, which he announced last September in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The US dismay has been aggravated by the complications over withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, which threaten to abort the US-sponsored agreement.

Apart from these regional developments, America's pre-occupation with Central America has had a major effect on the American stance towards the Middle East, though the Central American problem is less threatening to international peace than the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But as we said before, Washington can explain the disappointment but has little to say about why the search for an overall peace has to wait. Moreover, the new complications are mainly the result of American mistakes and misadventures.

Efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis, for instance, could have gone more smoothly had they been linked to the wider attempt to resolve the Palestinian question. President Reagan's peace initiative could have been maintained and promoted had its another added essential adjustments and had US administration exercised pressure on Israel, which countered the initiative with outright rejection.

Shifting the focus from the Middle East may deal a very severe blow, both to the US interests in the region and to peace prospects. The Soviet Union is using the stalemate to regain lost influence in the Middle East, and moderate Arab states are growing impatient with US inaction and increasing bias towards Israel. The PLO is in the process of developing a tough policy which says no to all future US peace attempts.

Perhaps it is now too late to ask the Americans to revise their position, with the presidential election drawing near. But they still can contain some of the coming danger if they show leadership in their support for the hundreds of Israel.

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL Egyptian daily Al-Ahram this week calls on Lebanese groups to hold a national reconciliation conference to resolve their country's crisis and force Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory. It says the continuation of disputes among the Lebanese is delaying the Israeli withdrawal.

Al-Ahram asserts that these disputes can only be solved by the Lebanese themselves, and not by foreign powers who can contribute nothing to national reconciliation in Lebanon beyond good offices.

Al-Fair newspaper of the United Arab Emirates lashes out at the Phalangist party's attempt to gain total control in Lebanon. It calls on Arab states to explain to the Lebanese government that their support for Lebanon depends on the achievement of national reconciliation, on minimising the Phalangist influence and on giving all factions the right to be represented in the government.

The paper warns against the dangers emanating from the Phalangist-Israeli alliance, and says a new civil war will become inevitable if a reconciliation is not brought about, ending the Phalangists' hegemony and terminating their illegal co-operation with Israel.

It goes on to say that the visit of Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens to Beirut should constitute a turning point in the Arab stance towards Lebanon. The Arabs must not maintain silence in the face of this provocative step. It further urges Arab states to exercise pressure on the Lebanese authorities so that they might become true representatives of all the Lebanese factions, free of the influence and control of the Phalangists.

Treachorous blow

Mr. Arens's visit to Beirut has drawn angry reaction from many papers.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya says the visit has dealt a treacherous blow to efforts aimed at bringing about national reconciliation in Lebanon. It says the blow was deliberately aimed by Israel to demolish the bridges towards reconciliation set up through sincere Lebanese and Arab efforts.

Al-Raya expresses the view that the mild official Lebanese reaction of resentment has not been enough to rebuild the broken bridges and overcome the crisis created by Mr. Arens's visit.

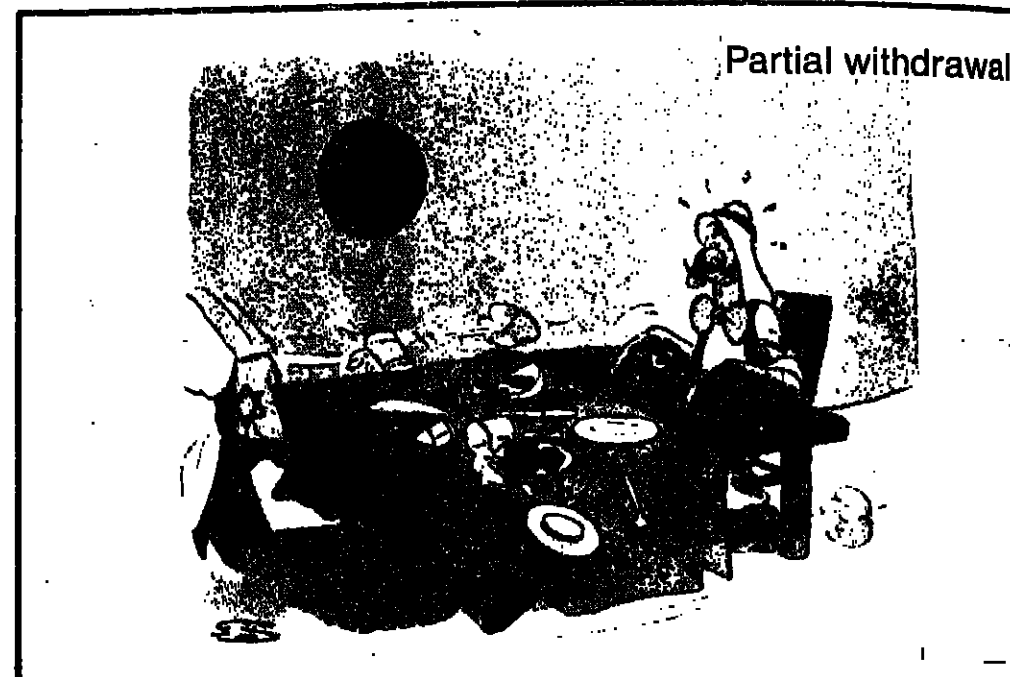
Another Qatari newspaper, Al-Arab, writes that Mr. Arens's visit could be the start of an Israeli-Phalangist campaign to weaken Lebanon's national forces. It adds that the Phalangists' bid to seize full power in Lebanon must be resisted.

In Israel, Davar says Mr. Arens's visit to Beirut was meant to assert the Israeli presence. Such a gesture will annoy the Lebanese people, undermine the position of the president and will make inter-communal reconciliation more difficult, it says.

"Even though Arens declared that Israel is planning to pull out of Lebanon, his statement, full of pathetic irony, indicates no political gain but the failure of intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon."

There is no need to visit sectarian militias, Davar says; but there is a need to adopt a wise decision to leave Lebanon to the Lebanese.

Haaretz also in Israel says that after Israel redeployed its troops at the Awali line, no one knows what the next step is going to be. With the exception of Syria who knows what she wants, "There is no voice in Syria that, when President Hafez Al-Assad



Partial withdrawal

—Al-Aba

leaves Lebanon he will make certain Lebanon will remain his," the paper says.

Israel must give priority to how to get out of the bloody adventure in Lebanon. Haaretz quotes the former chief of military intelligence, Yehoshua Saguy, as saying: "The agreement with Lebanon is far from peaceful, and if Israel has to stay at the Awali line for some time, there will be more security problems for Israel."

The government must understand that there is no sense in prolonging the war and the only alternative is to withdraw from Lebanon, the paper asserts.

The Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad praises the daring attack launched last Thursday on Israeli troops in the Marjayoun area of South Lebanon, in which several soldiers were killed and wounded. It says the operation was more effective than all political attempts to force an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The paper notes that the Katyusha rockets were fired in an area within the so-called Israeli security zone, indicating that Israeli troops will never be safe anywhere in Lebanon.

It also remarks that the timing of the operation coincided with the controversy in Beirut over Mr. Arens's visit to demonstrate to the Lebanese that resistance alone can get the Israelis out of Lebanon.

"The operation is of great significance as far as the timing and location are concerned," concludes the paper.

In Kuwait, the newspapers defend the government's refusal to accept a US ambassador who served as the American consul in occupied Jerusalem. They criticise Washington for its reaction to the Kuwaiti stand.

Al-Rai Al-Aam daily writes that the United States should have realized that the appointment of a diplomat, who served in Jerusalem, does not help to promote relations between two countries linked by common interests.

"If the appointment was meant as a test to determine the extent of Kuwait's seriousness in its commitment to the Palestinian cause and the question of Jerusalem, then the refusal to accept the nominated ambassador is a solid reaffirmation of these commitments," the paper asserts.

Israel's Ma'ariv also comments on Kuwait's rejection of the ambassadorial appointment.

America's defensive attitude towards the Kuwaiti rejection, has come to prove again that its diplomatic attitudes have changed. It says, "The US does not recognize the aggression of Jerusalem, or settlement in the West Bank."

"The election campaigns in the US will soon pass, and then all the smiles will disappear and be replaced by the stern and rigid American stand," Ma'ariv predicts.

'Clear and frank'

In Amman, the newspapers comment on His Majesty King Hussein's remarks in which he said the US veto of a UN Security Council resolution demanding the removal of Israeli settlements was a shocking and very serious development.

"His Majesty's remarks, published by two major US newspapers, were clear and frank in condemning United States Middle East policy and in warning against the consequences in the immediate future," Ad-Dustour newspaper writes.

It adds that the King wanted to say that the US more encourages Israel to go ahead with its settlement policy and to acquire foreign territory by force in flagrant violation of the UN Charter.

The paper warns the United States against the illusion that its total and absolute support for Israel would not affect its relations with the Arab world, or undermine its credibility in the region. It says the Arab people will never forget that the United States is not only responsible for the Palestinians' tragedy, but also for blocking international efforts to establish just peace in the Middle East.

"It is high time for Arab states to settle their disputes, rally their ranks and come up with a new conception for a settlement that extracts the region from the captivity of the US monopoly and brings the problem to the wider international arena where the chances of the cherished just peace are available," Ad-Dustour concludes.

Israeli economy

Kotercot Rashit in Israel says that Minister of Finance Arikor found himself lacking support even from Prime Minister Begin, and hence he resigned his post. His colleague in the cabinet, told him that his resignation means his failure together with that of the government.

"The minister of finance is standing on very weak ground due to the failure of his policy and inability to find solutions to our economic issues. Therefore he must manifest some political maturity and a sense of responsibility by submitting his resignation immediately," the paper writes.

Ha'aretz, also in Israel, says the devaluation of the sheqel seems to have been the major economic step. The

economic policy package was prepared recklessly in an attempt to affect public opinion without containing any solid measures to treat the economy, it says.

"The reduction of social security funds will not check inflation or the budget deficit. The 7.5 per cent devaluation does not represent a solution to our economic problems because it equals the rate of inflation for three weeks only."

The Israeli Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Israel do not have a clear picture of how those measures will affect the state's economy, Ha'modia writes.

Therefore it is not surprising to see the minister of finance, like the prime minister, in a miserable and pathetic state announcing that there is no way out of Israel's economic problems.

In an editorial entitled "Passenger No. 30,001", Al Hamishmar writes that the Israeli foreign minister went to Romania to seek help from the Romanian president in getting Israel out of the "Lebanese quagmire."

President Ceausescu enjoys good relations with the eastern bloc countries and with Middle East countries, the Israeli paper says. "Ceausescu is capable of injecting life into the deadlocked negotiations, as Shamir has stated, and expressed hope he will be able to influence the Soviet Union to restore diplomatic relations with Israel."

Mr. Ceausescu explained to Mr. Shamir that without Chairman Arafat's participation there will be no solution to the Lebanese problem, and without Moscow's participation the peace process will remain frozen. Mr. Shamir has rejected PLO participation, thus indicating that Israel will not go half-way.

"Thirty thousand Israelis have spent their vacations in Romania and enjoyed the beauty of the country," Al Hamishmar writes. But Shamir, who passed No. 30,001, returned from Romania empty-handed.

Yediot Aharonot, also in Israel, says Egyptian President Mubarak is adopting a hostile attitude towards Israel. In his speech to the Egyptian people, President Mubarak announced that Egypt will not stand still until the Israeli occupiers are out of all the occupied Arab territories, meaning the West Bank and the Golan.

"Mubarak's intention behind this anti-Israel campaign is to restore his credibility with the Arab countries and to weaken Israel by cutting down its edge to that of 1948, after which it will be possible for Egypt to wage a war of annihilation on Israel," the Israeli paper charges.

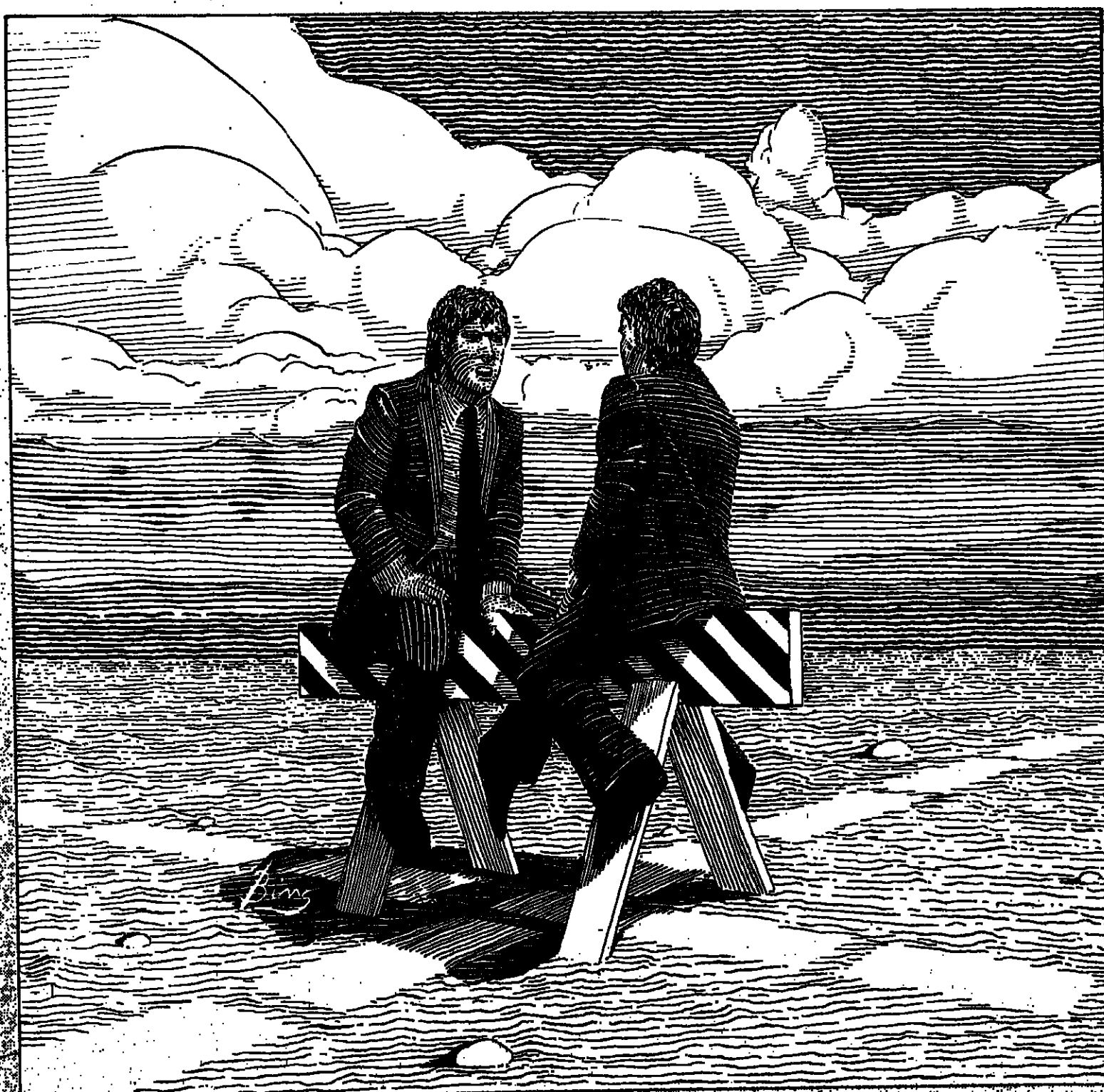
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—see center pages



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LETTER FROM NAIROBI

Sitting at the Thorn Tree watching all the folks go by



By Hilary Ng'weno
Associate Editor in Sub-Sahara Africa

It is a July morning. One of those miserable days when the sky remains overcast and the air is damp with drizzle. I might as well be sitting somewhere in the southern temperate zones of Australia or New Zealand, but I am not. I am sitting sipping coffee at the Thorn Tree, an open-air sidewalk cafe in the center of Nairobi ("City In The Sun") waiting for my appointment, an American foreign correspondent who said he had to have a half-hour off-the-record briefing on local politics from someone in the know. It is 10:15. He is a quarter of an hour late. Probably he has been in Africa too long. They say African time is elastic.

Seated a few tables away from me is a group of German tourists, most of them elderly, waiting for a mini-bus to take them to a national park on a photographic safari. They are all dressed in khaki safari fatigues and each sports an array of photographic equipment. Some guidebooks on game animals lie on the table in front of them. They look somewhat impatient. Probably the mini-buses should have left an hour ago. Unfortunately the tourists do not seem to share Africa's sense of time.

Half a century ago, this was one of a few select spots in Nairobi from which big game hunting safaris started. The Thorn Tree is part of the new Stanley Hotel which carries on the tradition of serving tourists that was bequeathed to it by the old Stanley Hotel, named after the famous American explorer. Today no great caravans with porters carrying provisions for white game hunters leave Nairobi for the African bush. To conserve wildlife the government has outlawed game hunting, and Volkswagen and Mitsubishi mini-buses are a lot more efficient than human shoulders for carrying provisions.

Among the faces of the tourists can be seen black faces, men and women with Afria written all over them: West Africans (mainly from Mali, Senegal and a few from Nigeria) in their flowing gowns and with their traditional facial beauty marks. No. They are not tourists. They have been around for years and often spend hours on end at the Thorn Tree sitting, drinking coffee, talking among themselves in an African-accented French or in some West African language. They are as permanent at the cafe as the thorn (acacia) tree under which shadow they sit. They have been in Kenya almost since independence.

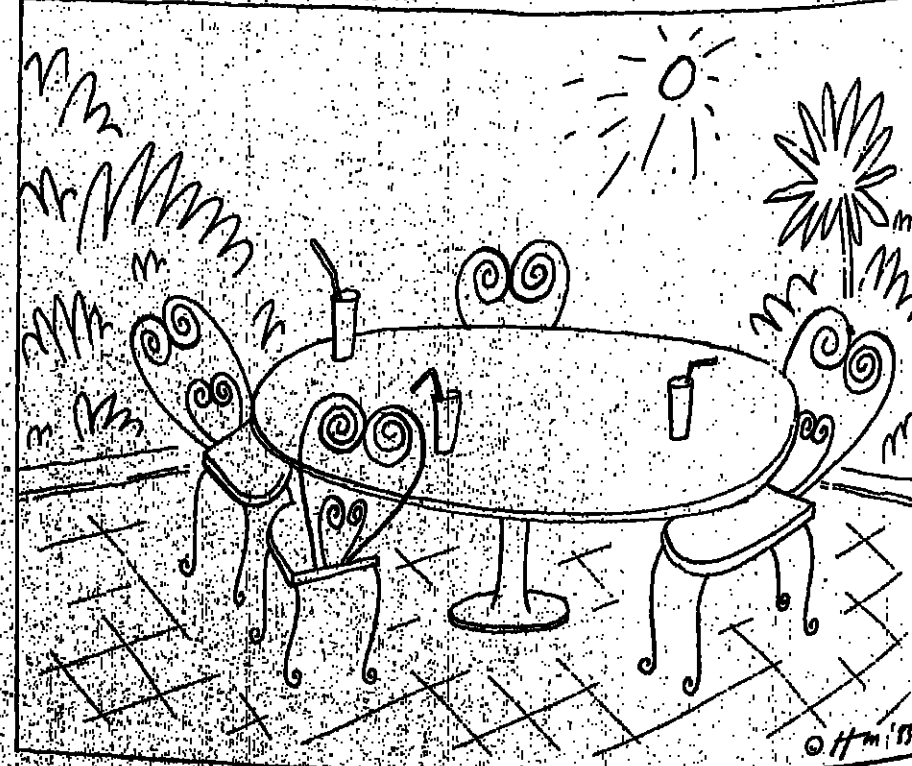
They appear to be affluent, and well they may be, for they are part of a select group of foreigners in Kenya who keep the wheels of smuggling (foreign currency, gemstones and drugs) turning. But it is too early in the morning to observe anything interesting going on between them and local smugglers. They sit sipping their coffee. Talking.

It is also too early for another kind of African presence at the Thorn Tree: the call girls and their lesser cousins, the streetwalkers. Late afternoon is a more convenient time for these products of modern civilization to appear as if from nowhere. They take over strategic positions at tables at the Thorn Tree, limiting themselves to Coke or tea, and wait. They wait for the tourists to come back from the African bush.

It is likewise too early for the male predators, most Kenyan Asian. By five in the evening they too would have taken up strategic places at the Thorn Tree, keeping an eye out for single tourist women who give the impression that they may have come out to Africa in search of fun. I once watched one of these men walk up to a lady in her mid-forties and strike up a conversation. I was too far away to hear what was going on, but I noticed the expression on the lady's face as the man talked. First incomprehension. Then incredulity. Finally shock before the lady stood up and walked off towards the hotel lobby.

It is almost 10:30. A peddler of wooden carvings and fake elephant-hair bracelets walks by waving his way among the tables, heading for the German tourists. Just then a tall African in a safari suit comes up to the tourists. He is saying something in German which I don't understand. But he appears to be apologizing for being late. The German party gets up and heads for the mini-bus which has pulled up by the sidewalk. The peddler is left standing by the empty table—a little confused, but the expression on his face is one of resignation.

Behind him I see my American foreign correspondent rushing towards me. He too appears apologetic. "Have you been here long?" he says as he sits down panting. "Oh, not at all." I say as I order more coffee.



Arafat's ouster from Syria leaves PLO's future uncertain

By David Toufic Mizrahi
Associate Editor in the Middle East

NEW YORK—Yasser Arafat, while nominally still chairman of the executive committee of the PLO, obviously has lost some of his hold on the Palestinian movement. One cannot pretend, after all, to lead a revolution or a "reconquista" of Palestine from headquarters in Tunis.

It took almost a year following the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon for the mounting hostility between Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, whose name means "protector of the lion," and Arafat to come to a head, thus opening the way for a dangerous schism within the PLO.

Soviet experts close to the Kremlin told me recently that the USSR's biggest problem last summer "was to try to heal the rift" between the two Arab leaders. But the rift came to a head on June 24 this year when Assad expelled Arafat from Syria, his third expulsion from an Arab country.

Since its inception 19 years ago, the Palestinian movement has had its ups and downs. Driven from Jordan some 13 years ago, the remnants of the PLO fled to nearby Lebanon and Syria. Syria's Hafez al-Assad was very "selective" in taking them, and most went to the more permissive Lebanon.

From the start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975 until the Israeli invasion last summer, the Palestinians gained stature in Lebanon, forming what some Lebanese called "a state within a state." The end for the PLO there came with the evacuation of Beirut on the last day of August 1982, followed by the massacre at the Palestinian refugee camps in September.

The Palestinian movement was badly damaged as a result of this series of set-

Those rich and civilized allies might have little to say in an environment where the bullet is mightier than the ballot and war is noisier than words.

backs. And US President Reagan's September peace initiative forced the PLO, and more directly Arafat, into a difficult position. Either the PLO would have to choose to follow the Reagan initiative and arrange with King Hussein of Jordan some sort of confederation with the Israeli-occupied West Bank, or to follow the more extremist path under the command of Assad or President Muammar al-Kaddafi of Libya.

Apparently Arafat was leaning toward a settlement with Jordan, but radical fac-

tions (there are about ten organizations in the PLO, with Arafat's Al-Fatah making up nearly 80 percent of the total) began to disavow him under pressure from Damascus. Armed dissension began to surface in the third week of May in the Bekaa, Lebanon's eastern valley, under PLO Colonel Said Musa, who was declared a renegade by Arafat. The escalation came to a head with Arafat's expulsion from Syria.

No doubt the PLO is profoundly bruised from these developments. And Arafat's credibility, let alone his authority, is at stake. The 63-year-old still wields some influence over the Palestine National Council, rich Palestinians in the Gulf diaspora, the West Bank and Gaza and several so-called "moderate" countries of the Arab League, chief among them Saudi Arabia.

has signed a Camp David peace agreement with Israel, Lebanon a disengagement agreement with the Jewish state and Jordan's King Hussein doesn't want to rock the "feluka" on the Jordan River. The Arabs are realizing since the year-long invasion of Lebanon that there isn't much they can do for the Palestinians. In fact, a series of mediation games between Arafat and Assad have come out, thus far, with little or no success at all.

The only hope left Arafat for regaining his leadership was to call his good friend, Soviet President Yuri Andropov, to plead on his behalf with President Assad. That also is a losing proposition.

As was the case in the three-year-old Iraq-Iran war, the Soviets appear to have a profound dislike of being compelled to take sides in an internecine Middle East feud. What the Kremlin doesn't grasp, perhaps, is that inaction in the Arab world is tantamount to action. The translation is that Moscow prefers to remain close to its sole and chief ally in the Middle East—Syria's Assad—rather than upset the roaring lion of Damascus.

Over the centuries, the Middle East region has taught us that one thing at least is certain there: anything can happen, including a plethora of prophets. It wouldn't take 40 days and 40 nights, however, or seclusion in a remote desertland for a mirage to appear. This mirage, I suspect, will be the spectacle of Yasser Arafat once again on top of the PLO mountain. And the desert on which the mountain is most likely to be built will be on...well, enough of this prophecy.

This is essential if the Palestinians are to remain armed in Syria, the last-resort country with a border with Israel. Egypt

David Toufic Mizrahi is editor and publisher of *MidEast Report* (New York) and a commentator on Arab affairs.



The Giant Panda needs your help to survive

ONCE every eighty to a hundred years the bamboo forests in China's Sichuan Province burst into flower and then die off. And that's bad news for the Giant Panda, which depends for its survival on huge amounts of bamboo.

But that's just one of the problems facing the Panda. To ensure that it has a future it is vital to preserve the complex ecosystem in which it lives, to carry out research into its dietary needs and investigate possible alternatives, to discover the reasons for its low reproduction rate, to study the problem of internal parasites—all these factors and many more which threaten its survival.

Recognition of the urgent need to solve these and other problems has resulted in a unique and historic partnership between WWF and the People's Republic of China.

WWF has agreed to contribute US \$1,000,000 towards a total of about US \$3,000,000 needed by the Chinese Government to mount a major Panda

Conservation Programme. This includes construction of a research and conservation centre in the largest of the Panda reserves—Wolong Natural Reserve in Sichuan Province. A team from WWF, led by the distinguished ecologist Dr. G. Schaller, is already at work in Wolong together with top Chinese scientists under the leadership of Professor Hu Jiechu.

The Giant Panda is an endangered animal. It is also the symbol of WWF's worldwide conservation efforts to save life on earth.

But WWF needs money—your money.

Please send contributions to the WWF National Organisation in your country or direct to:

WWF International,
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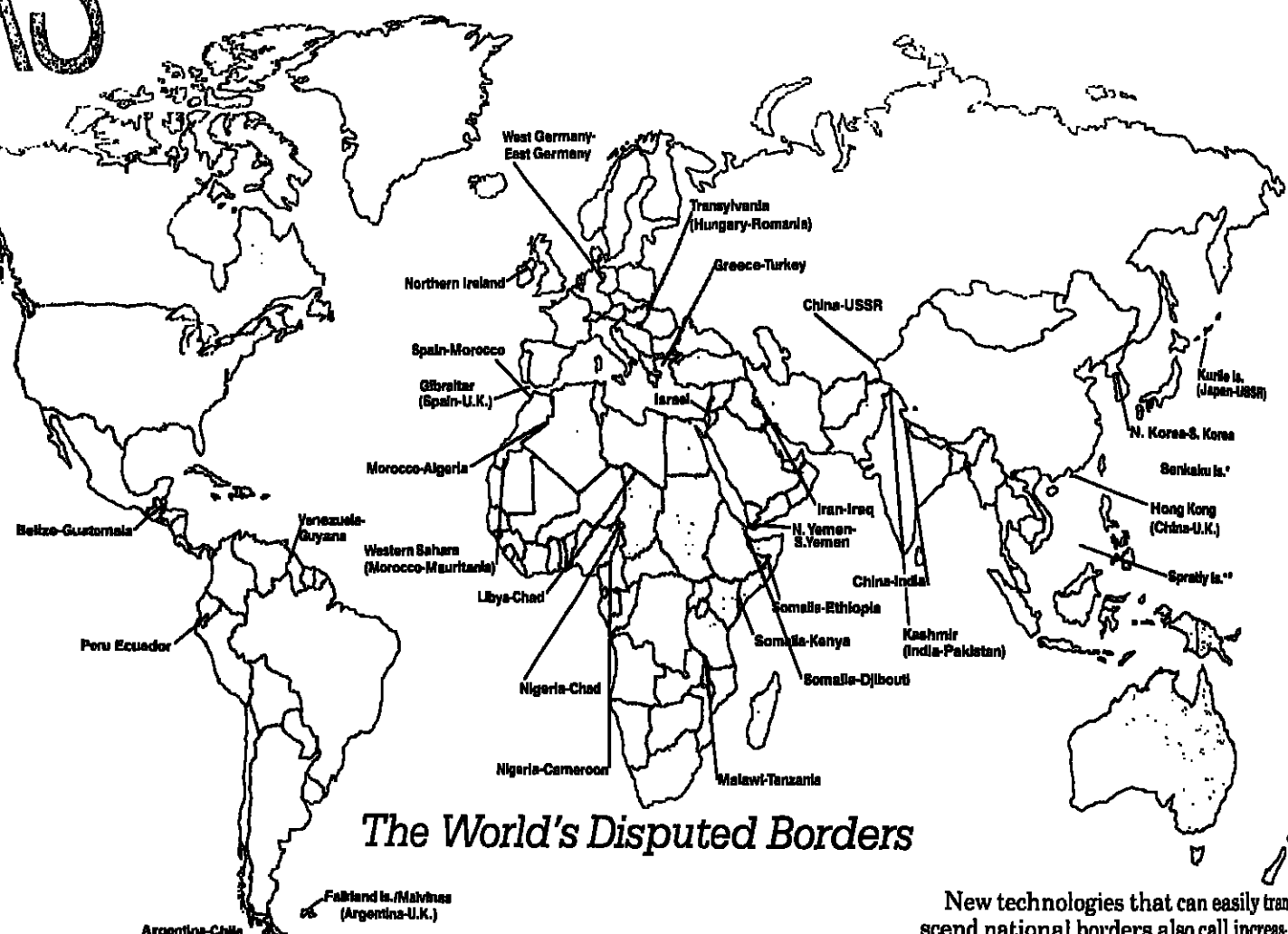
BORDERS

WITH FEWER than 200 countries in the world today, there are more than 30 places where the border is in dispute. One British map maker has even turned to computers in an attempt to keep up with the changing boundaries. With the aid of computers, the company can print only as many maps as are currently on order, and border changes or new country names can be updated daily.

By far the greatest numbers of disputed borders are in Asia and Africa. It was into these areas that the colonial powers came in the 17th and 18th centuries, and they remained much longer than they did in the Western Hemisphere. Lines were drawn by agreement among Europeans, and often did not reflect the realities of ethnic or tribal territories.

Throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, ethnic groups or tribes still straddle borders. This "border straddling" has called into question what often seem to be arbitrary lines that were drawn by the colonizers and kept in place when independence was attained.

Another major cause of disputed borders is, of course, war. The redrawing of boundaries after the Second World War has created many disputes. The split between West and East Germany, the seemingly endless dispute over the very existence of Israel, and Japanese anger over the Soviet possession of the Kurile



The World's Disputed Borders

Islands are just a few examples.

Though many of the disputes resulting from the colonial era and from past wars are gradually being resolved, new threats to stability are arising. New pressures on national borders are being created by, among other things, our increasing technological reach. As we are able to reach farther out into the seas and higher into the atmosphere, states are trying to extend their boundaries to control oil and mineral deposits, flight

paths and satellite orbits.

The communications revolution has also challenged the ability of states to control things within their borders. With satellite relays, television broadcasts can reach every corner of the world—and more and more people in those far corners now have television sets. Since it is next to impossible to block radio waves, the major powers, and some smaller countries like Cuba, have spent millions on efforts to influence foreign populations with radio broadcasts.

New technologies that can easily transcend national borders also call increasingly for transnational regulation. This is true not only for relatively benign technologies like radio, but also for the potentially harmful results of industrialization. It is even more difficult to stop acid rain from crossing a border than it is to jam radio waves.

In this issue, WorldPaper takes a closer look at these new challenges to the idea of the nation state.

* Senkaku Is.: China, Taiwan, S. Korea, Japan
** Spratly Is.: Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, China

Wastes and pollution know no boundaries

By Arun Chacko
Associate Editor in South Asia

VIENNA—In 1976 an enormous explosion at the Seveso chemical plant sent a cloud of dioxin-contaminated material over the surrounding Italian countryside. Many cattle died, and 500 people had to be evacuated. F.Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., the Swiss owners, agreed to pay for the cleanup.

Strangely enough, for years no one could say for sure where the highly toxic dioxin went. Last May, 41 missing barrels of the poison were discovered in a storehouse in Anguilcourt-le-Sart, a small French village 112 kilometers north of Paris.

The barrels had been trucked to the Italian border last fall, headed for an undisclosed dump, before mysteriously disappearing. As it turned out, the Swiss company had passed the disposal job on to the Italian subsidiary of West Germany's Mannesmann AG, which in turn passed it on to a French company, whose owner was jailed for refusing to say where the poison was.

The transport of toxic wastes across borders, and other forms of cross-border pollution, is an increasing problem in today's heavily industrialized world. The ten Common Market countries produce roughly 20 to 30 million tons of hazardous industrial waste each year; for example,

and nearly 25 percent of it gets transported over national frontiers for treatment or disposal. Hazardous wastes are hard to spot as they are trucked across the frontier, and air and water pollution is impossible to stop at the border.

"As the controls have tightened in many developed countries, chemical industries have had to pay more for getting rid of their wastes," Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), points out. "Some have been tempted to avoid these extra costs by moving their operations or exporting their wastes to countries where laws are less strict, or less strictly enforced."

"These countries could well become international dustbins, and wind up with the same sort of problems that brought the strict legislation in the first place," he added.

"Companies set up in developing countries often stipulate that their processes must remain secret," he continued. "If they insist that the composition of their wastes should also be cloaked in secrecy, the countries may never know exactly what hazardous substances in what quantities have been put into their disposal sites."

In March 1981, Mexican authorities jailed an American expatriate, Clarence Nugent, for importing 42 barrels of highly toxic PCBs in violation of Mexican

health regulations. In another case, Nedlogu Technological Service of Arvada, Colorado, tried to ship wastes to Sierra Leone with an offer of \$26 million. There have been attempts to send hazardous wastes from the paint industry to the Bahamas and Haiti, PCBs to Taiwan and South Korea, and sewage sludge to Colombia, Antigua and Brazil.

The problems of air and water pollution drifting across national borders is at least as complex and important as that of intentionally transported wastes. Acid rain is a major political issue in Canada, where pollution is destroying hundreds of lakes and forests.

One-half of Canada's acid rain is apparently due to daily emission of thousands of tons of sulphur dioxide and other pollutants from thermal power stations, industrial boilers, smelters and automotive exhausts in the American Midwest. But the US government has balked at requiring quick, though expensive, pollution controls demanded by the Canadians and its own similarly affected northeastern states.

Acid rain is having equally severe consequences in Scandinavia, where lakes and forests have been devastated by emissions from the rest of highly industrialized Europe. In the Piney Lake country in southwest Sweden, blondes are becoming "greenheads." Green hair and stomach ailments are caused by local well water

that has turned acidic.

Finally, there is the pollution of shared water resources. Twenty million people in four countries dependent on the Rhine for drinking water are severely affected by its horrendous chemical pollution, especially from the industrialized Ruhr. Two thousand poisonous substances have been identified in the river as it flows into the Netherlands. There is no process to completely purify this water, and all these toxins are found in minute quantities in the drinking water of 2.5 million Dutch citizens.

Though the quality of water has improved somewhat since Switzerland and West Germany began treating their sewage, the few fish that returned to the Rhine are extremely sick and ocean life around its mouth is still in deep trouble.

One outstanding success story has been the Mediterranean. Under UNEP's regional seas program, almost all the nations around it, many bitter enemies, sacrificed considerably to jointly reduce its pollution level. Of ten similar UNEP programs, this has been the most successful.

Another significant step is the recent international convention for the prevention of transboundary air pollution, signed by Eastern and Western European countries as well as the USSR, the United States and Canada. It proposes to take comprehensive steps to protect man and his environment from long-range, transnational pollution.

Arun Chacko, a freelance journalist, is former chief reporter for the Indian Express.

Island countries cultivate a spirit all their own

The British Empire began and ended at the English Channel

By David Sinclair
Special to WorldPaper

IF THERE is one thing an Englishman values above all else, it is his insularity. The people who created an empire upon which, in its heyday, the sun never set are at bottom an inward-looking race, jealous of their privacy, fiercely protective of their "right little, tight little island." If, in the popular phrase, an Englishman's home is his castle, the land on which it stands is a fortress, surrounded by a vast moat without a drawbridge. The most important concept in English thought is the idea of *abroad*.

It may seem paradoxical that the most expansionist people since the Romans should have sprung from a background so insular, in both physical and psychological terms. Yet it was the very sea-girt security and separateness of the British Isles that led to the development of imperial ambitions (though ambitions is probably not the right word—the beginnings of the British Empire were largely accidental).

Incidentally, when we speak of the "British" Empire, we must be prepared to make distinctions between the inhabitants of these offshore European islands. The Scots, Irish and Welsh are in many ways more outgoing than the English and it must be said that they did much of the actual empire-building. But the acquisition for the Crown of realms beyond the seas was an English inspiration, and it was only traditional good manners that gave the empire the title of "British," ac-

knowledging the contribution of the Celtic races.

This is a fine point, however. The main question is why the people of a small, green, damp and cloudy group of islands floating between the European land mass and the Atlantic Ocean should have become, in their day, masters of a significant portion of the globe. The answer lies, quite simply, in the sea, which is not far away from anywhere in Britain.

For one thing, the storm-swept English Channel and the broad Atlantic are far more tangible frontiers than invisible and sometimes movable lines on a map. The island of Britain was a sort of water-borne concentration camp for the various tribes and races that settled it at the beginning of recorded time: consequently, they were forced to accept a sort of unification far earlier than their nearest neighbors in continental Europe. By the late Middle Ages the dominant English had established a system of government (i.e., control of the population) that was extremely effective, owing to the confined space in which it had to operate.

At the same time, the Channel was an efficient barrier against unwelcome influences from the mainland. When cultural, social and political developments occurred in Europe, the English could halt them on the beaches, allowing in those they deemed appropriate and turn-

ing back ideas and fashions considered likely to undermine the ideals and stability of Britain.

The sea, then, kept the British in and the foreigners out, and it was that fact that allowed the creation of a unique form of civilization and a strong national identity. In time, however, it became clear to those who thought about such things that the sea could be more than just a means of defense and confinement, and the dawn of empire appeared on the horizon.

First, there was natural human curiosity about what lay beyond the ocean, which led to voyages of exploration. Second, the sea provided a convenient exit—voluntary or otherwise—for malcontents who did not share the prevailing view that the British way of life was best: that led to settlement in foreign ports. The Pilgrim Fathers who settled America were escapees; the earliest settlers of Australia, on the other hand, were deportees. Such were the founders of the empire.

There was also a third element in British expansionism: trade. Britain was not particularly well endowed with natural resources or indeed space. The obvious solution was to go out and commandeer somebody else's. Europe, with its kings and princes and armies, was too risky a proposition, but farther afield there were apparently limitless tracts of unexploited land populated by disorganized bands of

unsophisticated natives who could be easily subjugated. Imperialism and capitalism went hand in hand, and the sea served both.

But there were ideals, too. Having been allowed by virtue of their isolation to develop what seemed to them a perfect way of life, the British began to feel sorry for people who were not British and with missionary zeal tried to help foreigners to overcome this enormous disadvantage. Unfortunately, it was by this time too late to help Europe, which had not only gone its own way with regrettable stubbornness but even sought to compete with Britain in colonizing the rest of the world. The Americans, too, had foolishly demanded independence, which in the British view set back their civilization by several centuries. Still, there was plenty of work to do in such places as Africa, India and the Far East.

Today, of course, the empire has crumbled and the British have, for the most part, withdrawn to their own shores again. We no longer try to save foreigners from themselves; we do not even trade with them very much. "Abroad" is a place where people speak strange languages, eat strange food and do strange things—somewhere to go for two weeks' holiday or to earn money which is not punitively taxed and which we can spend back home.

The plain fact is, wherever we settled we were always happier in our own little islands, keeping ourselves to ourselves and viewing the follies of the rest of the world from the safe side of our moat. When we look out on any side and see nothing but water, it is easy to pretend that we are at the center of the universe.

When there is a fog in the Channel, we say Europe is cut off.

David Sinclair, a journalist and biographer, lived abroad for some years. He is now back in England.

Japan looks across the seas to find itself

By Fumiko Halloran
Special to WorldPaper

STRANGELY, many Americans and Europeans believe that Japan is part of China or that Tokyo is in the suburbs of Hong Kong. That may be understandable since even the creators of Japan, the husband-and-wife team of the god Izanami and the goddess Izanagi, didn't take the time or care to form a big country with vast land and rich resources. They just stirred the muddy ocean bottom with a huge spoon. Drops of the mud from the spoon were transformed into four islands next to the Asian continent to become the nation called Yamato, alias Nippon, alias Jipang, alias Japan.

Isolation in an island nation makes the Japanese very curious about everything that happens beyond the sea. Every foreign country is a distant land to the average Japanese. Even the closest countries, China and Korea, are separated from Japan by the Sea of Japan, a greater barrier than the Strait of Dover between England and the European continent. Westerners are so different and they all look alike to the Japanese. As a result, the Japanese are hungry for information



The Japanese have always suffered from what they believe is a lack of recognition. They have complained about it like a kid who could never get into the inner circle of the "guys" in school. Ask any Japanese to give a speech to a foreign audience, and he will always begin with something like, "Japan is a small country without any resources...." This is the way the Japanese present themselves, as humble people.

But the Japanese never say, "Therefore we recognize we can never occupy the front seat in the world." On the contrary, the humble demeanor is like counterpunching in boxing. The fact that their country was not born with a silver spoon in its mouth has always produced tremendous energy and drive among the Japanese to overcome that disadvantage. They often ask themselves why they do that. We don't know why we are the way we are. No wonder the Japanese read tons of books written by foreigners who tell them who the Japanese are.

The Japanese are different from the Chinese, who are convinced that China is the center of the universe. The Chinese, with their strong historical sense of superiority, don't have any identity crises. They don't need anyone to tell them how great they are. The Japanese secretly believe that they are first class, but are never sure whether others think so. That's why all visitors to Japan are asked, "What do you think of Japan?" by anxious taxi drivers who pick them up at the Narita International Airport, totally ignoring the fact that the tourists just got off the airplane.

Fumiko Halloran is a Japanese non-fiction writer.

BORDERS

Divided country, divided lives: German families try to cope

By Anna von Muenchhausen
Special to WorldPaper

HAMBURG—When he was born, Germany was still under the rule of the Kaiser and more or less obviously preparing for World War I. When he studied law at one of the country's cozy little universities, the big cities echoed from street-fights between violent political gangs, right- and left-wing extremists. By the

time he had married and his first child was born, Hitler's Nazi party had come to power and shattered all hopes for a long-lasting democratic system.

What he did against the disgusting fascist dictatorship was, as he put it 20 years later, "far from enough to avoid being ashamed when it was too late." When World War II had finally come to its devastating end, he was a prisoner of war in a Soviet camp. Coming home four years

later he realized that his marriage was in the same state as his fatherland: broken. His wife wanted to stay where she was, in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) under a socialist government, while he went to the Federal Republic of Germany, which was by no means assured of surviving the cold war. But he made his way under Chancellor Adenauer's economic miracle.

To see his children, he had to go to East

Berlin. While the "iron curtain" divided Germany into two nations, during the first ties the curtain still had one tiny opening within the Berlin city limits there was a sort of free flow in both directions. But when the leader of the GDR, Walter Ulbricht, and the Soviet Union's Nikita Khrushchev noticed that this meant a constant bloodletting of the population, with skilled and professional labor disappearing via Berlin to try to make their fortunes in the West, they decided to take action. On August 13, 1961, they gave orders to build the most definite border the world had ever seen—the Berlin Wall not only separated the two countries for good, but it also separated thousands of families.

Visiting his children now had become a nerve-racking bureaucratic procedure: arrogant border officials, endless waiting, searching, innumerable stamps. Communication was strictly controlled. Phone calls to the West were impossible for GDR people. Letters took almost two weeks in both directions. And it was best to avoid "unkind remarks" about socialist authorities to make sure that mail really would arrive. And parcels? Luxury goods, sent as presents to the GDR, were let in only at fixed amounts: one pound of ground coffee, not too many oranges, cigarettes, and, with some wishful thinking, perhaps chewing gum, jeans and lights.

Nevertheless, he went to see his children twice a year. At times when he was about to lose his temper at the border crossing, he recalled what he terms his "German philosophy": this was a personal as well as a collective sanction for his country's having plunged the world into that cruel war.

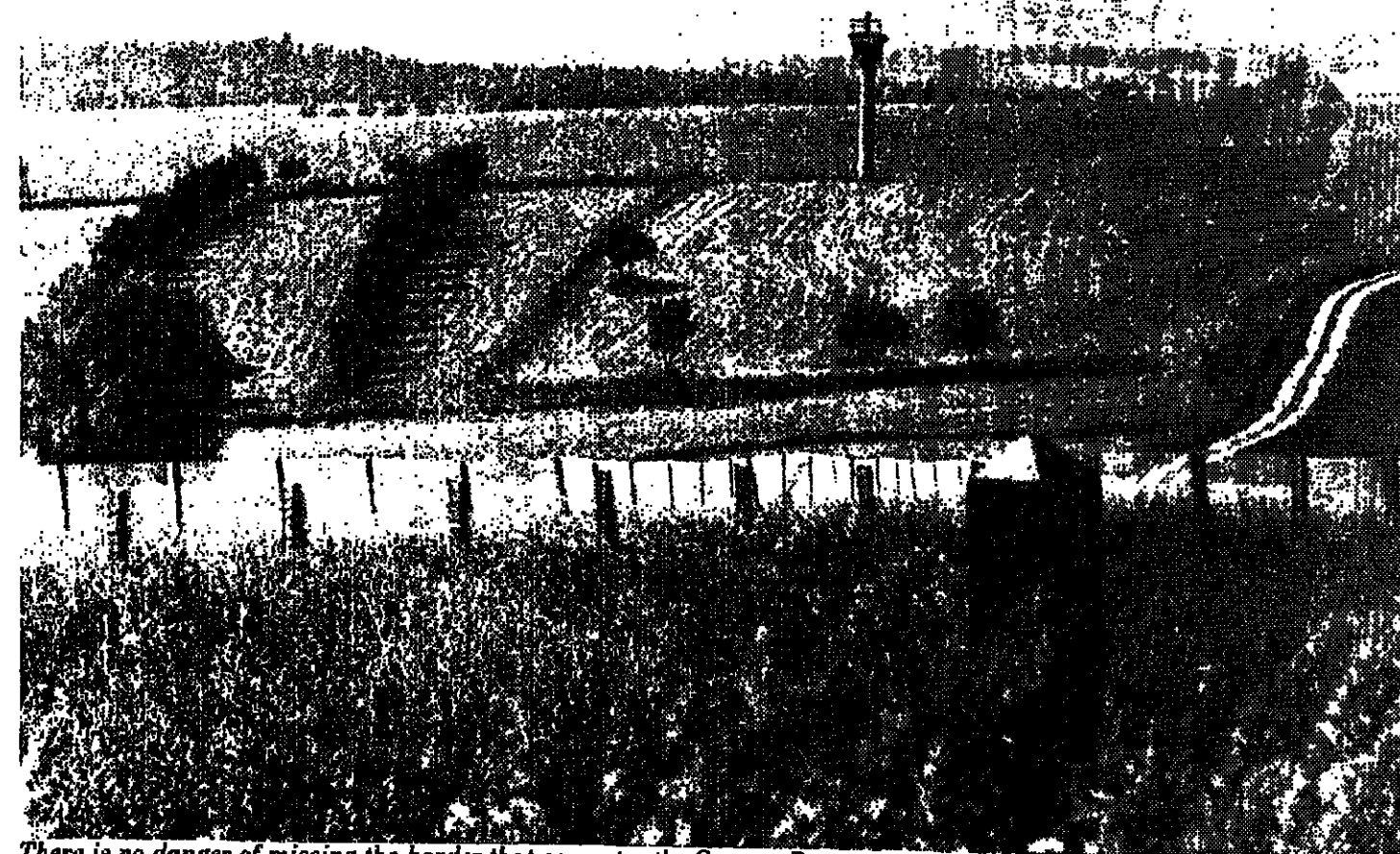
As for his children, he tried to compensate for their financial needs—he sent them cash hidden in chocolate cakes, and he successfully smuggled in parts of a Hasselblad camera hidden under the shirts in his suitcase. When he returned home, his second wife said, "Why, you're looking so pale." And his ritual answer was, "Never mind, it's just the different world over there."

Willy Brandt's new policy toward the East and détente brought about definite relief, although it couldn't change the most painful restrictions. The rule was that only men over 65 and women over 60 could "go West" for three weeks a year. In February 1982 new regulations were issued. In case of "urgent family affairs," GDR people could apply for permission to travel into the Federal Republic. But when his daughter filled in the application form in order to take part in her half-sister's wedding three months later, she learned that "this does not include siblings with one father but only those with the same mother."

She couldn't believe it because the definition of the law had been so clear. She decided to be stiff-necked, insisting that she had the right to go. The day before the marriage took place, she got the message that she had "five days to stay away" under the condition that she would deliver her mother's passport at the office to prevent their leaving the country together and never coming back.

The first thing her father showed her was a department store. She was dazzled, unable to buy a single item. And then they made a trip to the Netherlands (which was not covered by her visa) "to give her an impression," as he put it, "of what a normal border is like." The officer just beckoned to let her pass. It took less than a second.

Anna von Muenchhausen is a journalist at Die Zeit, a general weekly newspaper.



There is no danger of missing the border that separates the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Korean's songs reflect an impassable border

By Kim Yongkoo
Special to WorldPaper

SEOUL—Displaced families are a popular theme of Korean television dramas. But Chang Innam, a grey-haired man in his mid-fifties, never watches them. More than a generation has passed since he walked away from his battle-stricken home town in North Korea. Since then he has heard not a single word about his mother or sisters.

At the age of 21, Chang and a friend fled Haegu, a port city south of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. They took off in the thick of darkness as Chinese communist troops recaptured the town. Although they had expected to return home within a few days, the tide of war changed and the United Nations troops were forced to retreat from the north.

At that time, Chang had no idea that he was embarking on an odyssey that would come to no end. From the mainland he moved southward from island to island until he arrived at an island outpost of South Korean troops. But he woke up the next morning to find that the outpost had been taken by North Korean commandos.

Inhabitants and refugees on the island were forced to leave the island by walking to the mainland at low tide. Chang and his friend escaped into the sea, and the soldiers who fired at them gave them up for drowned. They swam out to another is-



Chang Innam left his home in North Korea over 30 years ago, never to return.

land outpost of South Korean troops. While there, Chang learned from a fellow refugee that his father had died several days after his only son took off from Haegu.

Chang, who had studied music at Haegu, taught music on Yonpyong Island. He wrote and directed student opera, which was performed to the accompaniment of a trumpet and an organ. Terribly homesick at the time, he wrote a song

called "My Yearning Heart," which goes like this:

When the wind blows across the ocean,
Please call me.
I waited so long for my love.
I cried at the sound of waves and sea birds.

It was chosen in 1980 to be included in UNESCO's "Songs of Asia and the Oceanic."

In the late spring of 1951, Chang sailed in a small boat to Inchon, the gateway to Seoul. He made his way by working first as a laborer, toilet cleaner, dock worker, painter, arranger of athletic music and eventually as a music teacher. He and his wife have two children, a 16-year-old daughter and an 11-year-old son.

Chang's songs reveal a deep longing for dear ones. "My Yearning Heart" and another song, "A Wooden Tomb Mark," which is a Korean war song, are the most loved of his works, which include chamber music and operas.

In a sense Chang is better off than the millions of other Koreans separated from their families for he is able to express his feelings in his music. Indeed, his songs best express the pain, sorrow and loneliness felt by the Korean war generation.

Kim Yongkoo, a freelance writer, formerly was editor of Korea Times and a journalist for Hankook Ilbo.

Radio waves are still the highway of ideas

By Laurie Weston
Special to WorldPaper

LONDON—When the Falklands war broke out, 18-year-old Claudio Morales was in a Buenos Aires hospital after a motorcycle accident. At 9:15 every evening he tuned in his bedside transistor to hear the news on the BBC's Latin American Service. "Why do you listen to that?" a doctor asked. "It's not what our own TV and radio are saying. It's just enemy propaganda. Lies."

"I don't think so," Morales replied. "I have listened to the BBC for three years. What they say, I believe."

As letters home hinted at Argentine setbacks, the mood in the hospital

changed. Knots of people began gathering round Morales' bed. In the closing stages of the campaign, the ward was packed: doctors, nurses, patients from other wards, hundreds of people straining to hear the calm, disembodied voice of a man at a microphone in London.

Morales was not the only Argentine to rely on the BBC for the facts. In his command post at Port Stanley, General Mario Menendez compared BBC bulletins with those on Argentine radio. According to Buenos Aires, the British aircraft carrier Hermes had been sunk; Menendez knew its Harriers were still taking their toll of Argentine Super Etendards. According to Buenos Aires, the British troops were being driven into the sea. His own tactical

positions and casualty lists told him otherwise. When the BBC confirmed that strong British forces were poised for the kill, he surrendered.

During and immediately after World War II, Britain had a clear lead in foreign broadcasting. Today, because of financial cutbacks and the greatly increased output of its rivals, it has slipped behind the Soviet Union, the USA, West Germany and China—broadcasting a total of 730 hours a week in 37 languages.

But with more than 100 million regular listeners, the BBC has the largest world audience. And the reason is simple: because it can be trusted.

During the 1956 Suez operation, for example, the Foreign Office exerted strong, sustained pressure on Bush House—then, as now, the BBC headquarters—to echo the government line. It refused. Throughout the operation it continued to report the Egyptian viewpoint—as it did the Argentine during the Falklands war—the worldwide condemnation and

the fact that Britain itself was deeply divided on the issue.

According to one recent estimate, the rulers of more than 80 percent of the world's population deny their subjects a free flow of information. For the listener seeking the truth, the choice of foreign transmissions is limited.

It was Lenin who first appreciated radio's potential for the dissemination of ideas: he called it an international newspaper which can cross frontiers and gain access to men's minds independently of the will of their governments.

But today, despite its foreign output (2,150 hours a week in 84 languages), Moscow preaches mainly to the converted and to professional listeners in the West who hope to detect from its broadcasts any change in Kremlin policy. And although Radio Moscow can be freely heard anywhere, Lenin's successors spend millions of rubles jamming foreign broadcasts to prevent them from putting dangerous ideas into the heads of the Soviet and satellite masses.

Democracies are not immune. News management by French radio and television became a national scandal during the Giscard era. All India Radio is run by broadcasters and journalists of great integrity, but they have to accept that policy on controversial matters is dictated ultimately by political considerations. In Nigeria, Africa's most populous and one of its few multi-party states, it is at least possible to hear more than one opinion. The federal radio in Lagos broadcasts the federal government line; local stations in states controlled by opposition parties put out an opposition line. But either way, there is an inbuilt bias.

The Voice of America (with its 957 hours of programming weekly, in 42 languages) girdles the world loud and clear. But listeners everywhere make the same point: "It's not the Voice of America. It's the Voice of Reagan." The American-sponsored Radio Free Europe, based in Munich, suffers from having once been financed by the CIA and having on its staff people who see themselves as involved in an anti-communist crusade. Warsaw West, it is called in Poland. For the unadorned facts, a quarter of all Poles rely on the BBC.

All over the world stories abound of the BBC's popularity. Touring southern India, a British writer once said that he was mentioned that he would be driving along a certain road the following day. On the way his car was stopped at a village ablaze with bunting, tables piled with food, everyone in from the fields, the children off from school. "What's happening?" he asked. "A party," he was told, "for you and the BBC."

Laurie Weston once worked in the Bush House newsroom. Today, after being with papers in Johannesburg, Singapore and Brunei, he is a chief sub-editor of The Times, in London.



disagreements in the Gulf are exacerbated by the Chinese oil-drilling operations in areas disputed by Vietnam. Hanoi warned that Western oil companies operating on behalf of China in such areas "will share responsibilities with China for whatever consequences may ensue."

The current disagreements over control of the oceans has also raised other difficult issues. Who, for example, is responsible for oil spills that move across international maritime boundaries established by states? The spills cause mutual accusations.

The interests of fishing nations, especially those pursuing migratory species, also have been seriously threatened by the declaration of 200-mile economic zones. Thailand, for example, now finds its traditional fishing areas in the South China Sea out of bounds as a result of maritime extensions by Malaysia, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Whether for commercial or strategic ends, uncoordinated pursuits of energy stores, mineral wealth and protein resources could have long term negative effects on the marine environment, as well as endangering peace in the region. Far from alleviating such problems, the Law of the Sea Convention seems to have, at least in the South China Sea, exacerbated them.

Keith Lorenz is a freelance writer and Southeast Asia correspondent for the Journal of Commerce (New York).

New borders are being drawn at sea

By Keith Lorenz
Special to WorldPaper

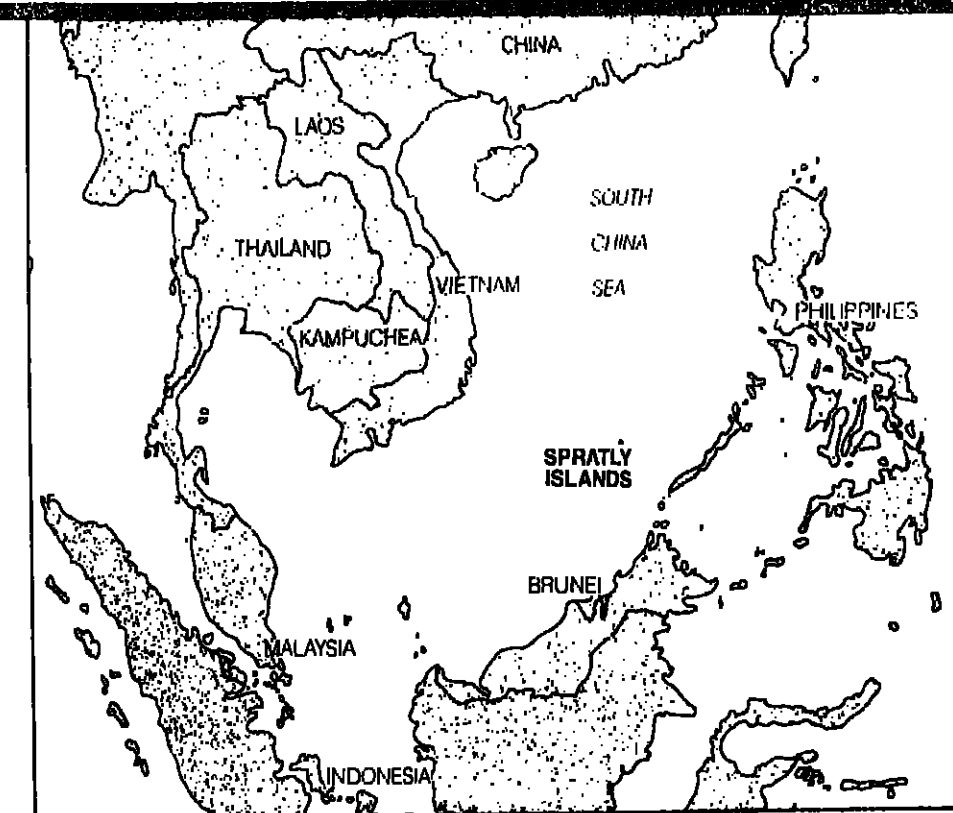
BANGKOK—Technological developments of the past few decades have enabled us to reach farther and farther out in the ocean to obtain oil and other valuable resources. This greater reach has led, inevitably, to attempts to redraw national borders at sea.

For regions with straight coastlines and few islands, the problems presented are few. But in the South China Sea and a handful of other places around the world, ocean disputes are increasing, and ratification of the United Nations-sponsored Law of the Sea Convention has done little to resolve the essential problems.

Indeed, some parts of the convention—such as the provision for 200-mile exclusive economic zones—may have aggravated existing tensions. Countries that had followed the generally accepted 3-to-12-mile limits suddenly found their control over maritime territory greatly expanded—and overlapping the "exclusive" territories of other states. In such cases, the UN convention states that countries should cooperate in establishing dividing lines for their respective zones. The actual result is that maritime borders have become matters of often heated contention.

Most countries bordering the South China Sea also have laid claims to their adjacent continental shelf, including all resources on and under it. To date, the overlapping claims in the region make up an ocean area almost equal to that of Indochina itself.

Of all the disputed areas, the Spratly Islands—located about 320 kilometers west of the Philippine island of Palawan—is one of the hottest spots. The potential oil resources of the shallow waters in this region are a strong draw to the various claimants and could well lead to armed hostilities if just one nation were to act rashly. It remains to be seen whether ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries would stick together in a confrontation. To further complicate matters, the Philippines—one of the claimants, along with Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and China—has a defense treaty with the United States.



In 1979, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos formally laid claim to some 57 islands in the Spratly group, a potentially provocative act. This followed an outcry three years before when both Hanoi and Peking objected to an oil drilling operation by a Swedish-Philippine consortium in the Reed Bank area of the Spratlys.

Taiwan, Vietnam and Malaysia have also pressed claims to the Spratlys. Of the major claimants, only China and Malaysia lack a physical presence in the area. The other nations maintain garrisons on one or more islands: the Philippines on seven, Vietnam on five and Taiwan on one.

Most states are concerned not just with commercial aspects of the dispute, but with potential strategic implications as well. Japan, for example, gets about 95 percent of her energy imports (oil and natural gas) through these waters, using mainly the Malacca and Singapore straits. About three-quarters of these imports pass through the disputed areas of the South China Sea.

Tensions in the region also have grown as a result of the increased antagonism between the USSR and the People's Republic of China. The Soviet Union has extended its naval and aerial surveillance by using the former US base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, and the hostilities on the Vietnam-China border in early 1979 produced tensions in the Gulf of Tonkin which have not yet subsided. Poten-

It's people who scar—and can save—the mountains

By Sara Jane Neustadt
Special to WorldPaper

BOSTON—A fifth of the world's land surface is mountainous. A tenth of the world's population—400 million people—live in the mountains, and the way the mountains are used affects the lives of millions more. But life at the top is precarious, and the misuse of mountains has become a problem of global concern.

In India, the catastrophic flooding of the rivers of the Ganges plain yearly destroys homes, animals, croplands and human lives. In the last 30 years as the severity of the flooding has increased, it has become apparent that the floods are not acts of God but of human beings. The causes can be traced to erosion in the Himalayas.

The pressures of subsistence farming in the thickly populated Himalayan hills have pushed people to strip the mountains of their trees. There are few roads in the hills that could bring in fuel or fertilizer and little cash to buy them. So the people of the Himalayas have to keep millions of animals for their dung. Because both people and animals must be fed, the land has been denuded in the process of finding firewood, fodder and building terraced fields.

This leaves the steep slopes of the mountains no protection from the heavy monsoon rains. The soil washes away, making the mountain lands nearly useless for farming and clogging the rivers with silt. The destruction of the mountains' soil base leads to a flood-and-drought cycle that is passed all the way down the watershed.

Mountains in Africa are feeling similar pressures. While some mountains such as the Simen highlands of Ethiopia have been used by subsistence farmers for thousands of years, the human population has only recently surpassed the numbers the mountains can tolerate.

The face of other mountain regions has also changed in the last 30 years. Both the Alps and the Rockies have been transformed into urban playgrounds for skiers, second home buyers and tourists. The Alps now support 9 million people, while 22 million more use them for entertainment. The homes, roads and businesses that have sprung up to serve them are causing an urban blight.

The technologies of road and railroads have also enabled lowlanders to exploit the resources of previously remote mountains. Large-scale mining leaves wastes that can turn mountain valleys into poisonous deserts. Lumbering too strips

mountainsides, and in the northwestern US, the siltation that follows clearcutting of forests has caused widespread destruction of the freshwater spawning grounds of the valuable salmon.

A disturbed mountainside is slow to heal. At the highest altitudes the growing seasons are short, the ultraviolet radiation is more intense and there is less oxygen. Plant growth is slow and the soils amass slowly. Small perturbations in climate can destroy a community in a high mountain valley, as was the case after the 1815 eruption of the volcano Tambora in Indonesia, when the high valleys of the Alps stayed snow covered for two years.

Hazards are not limited to the highest mountains. The soils of mountains the world over are subject to the downward pull of gravity, making them more vulnerable than the flatlands to deforestation, overgrazing and soil erosion.

The future health of mountain environments is in the hands of the people who live in them, and some traditional mountain societies have developed ingenious methods to deal with their unique environment.

In other places, the recent changes—population growth, large-scale resource extraction, tourism and new transport systems—have pressed the traditional mountain societies beyond their capacity to respond. And because mountain people are often isolated—a minority in religion, culture and language with little political and economic power—help from governmental and international agencies is often slow to arrive.

Although the problem is international in scope, some of the most successful attempts to save mountains and their communities have been initiated within the communities themselves. The people of Obergurgl in Austria's Tyrol voluntarily limited the building of hotels in their tiny valley in order to preserve the valley's scenic beauty. The locally spawned Chipko movement of northern India, in which villagers placed their own bodies between the loggers and the trees, encouraged a revision of the whole nation's policy toward timber felling. The Native Americans living in northern California recently stopped the United States Forest Service from building a road through mountains they have considered sacred for centuries.

Where mountain communities respond to change, they avoid what could become an irreversible ecological and human tragedy. But where response is not found, the desertification of the mountains will continue, and the cycle of destruction will continue to spread into the plains.

Sara Jane Neustadt is a writer whose book on mountain environments and communities will be published next year.

A COMBINATION of social and economic pressures are at work changing the face of the world's great mountains. In ranges as geographically diverse as the Himalayas, Alps, Andes and Rockies, three major human pressures—overpopulation, recreation and resource exploitation—are halting the natural rates of erosion, wearing down the seemingly invulnerable mountains and spilling problems over into the lowlands well.

In fragile mountain environments, there is little margin for overuse, a common problem facing both developing and developed regions. WorldPaper examines some of these problem regions as well as prospects for halting the continued destruction of one of the world's major natural resources.

Goats and mining deface Andes

By Gloria Montenegro
Special to WorldPaper

SANTIAGO—The southern Andes provide some of the most beautiful scenery in the world with mountain peaks above 6700 meters: the Nevado de Cachi in the north and the Mercedario, Aconcagua and Tupungatuz in the central region. But while population density is low, decades of copper mining, wood cutting and small

agriculture techniques contribute to the problems in the Andes. The disciplined terracing and irrigation techniques of the Incas have been superseded by manual clearing and plowing on steep slopes, leaving soil exposed to rain and runoff.

Soil erosion and desertification of marginal lands begins with overgrazing. Goat raising is a primary livelihood for low-income Andean families in Chile and Argentina, and hungry goats do the most damage, particularly in areas north of Santiago, Chile, and in the Sierras Pampeanas area of Argentina.

Active participation by scientists, planners and local populations are required to solve the land-use problems in the Andes. UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere program, initiated in 1973, has started to make some headway in the area of conserving mountain resources.

Gloria Montenegro is professor of biology at the Catholic University of Chile in Santiago.

Can Nepal learn from Swiss?

By Jack Ives
Special to WorldPaper

BOULDER—Nepal today is in much the same state that Switzerland was in 130 years ago. Like Switzerland, Nepal's greatest natural resource is its mountains: the greater Himalayas, containing some of the world's highest mountains; the Tibet plateau; and the Middle Hills, beset by the summer monsoon, which traditionally has been the most densely populated region of the country. In Nepal, and in Switzerland over a century ago, the mountains are inhabited by peasant farmers who make a living from the sparse high-altitude environment.

The parallel does not end there. Between 1750 and 1850, the population surge in Alpine countries coincided with years of food shortages, and large numbers of farmers migrated to the lower ele-



A view of the Swiss Alps from above the Grimselpass at about 2800 meters.

vations. Today in Nepal, population is increasing 30 percent faster than ten years ago. Farmers are forced to cultivate higher, less productive land or to migrate from the mountains to the flatland, the Terai. But still, the number in the hills is greater than the land can support.

In Switzerland a century ago, advancing glaciers and clearing for farmland and fuel exposed mountainsides to erosion and avalanche dangers. The problem in Nepal today is not snowslides but landslides. In the 30 years since Nepal first opened its borders (and the first ascent of Everest) more than half of the forest cover has been cut for fuel and land clearing.

Exposed soil deteriorates quickly, and under the heavy monsoon rains, terraces slide down hillsides.

In 1968 in a single day following 600 to 1200 mm of rain at the end of the monsoon, 20,000 landslides occurred at a place where the Tista River flows out of the hills, cutting the road from Darjeeling (elevation 2400m) in 92 places and burying farms and fields.

Given the current rates of population growth, deforestation and soil erosion, Nepal may be on the verge of environmental, socio-economic and political collapse by the year 2000. Switzerland, whose development took a different turn,

provisions are airlifted to Kathmandu and Lukla, where climbers hire a small party of porters to carry their gear. The porters union sets the fees, which range from \$2 a day for local porters to \$3.50 for the head man, with stipulations for weight, insurance and the format for a last will and testament for the Sherpas who climb at high altitudes.

In its capacity as the steward of the world's tallest peaks, the Nepalese government charges expeditions on a sliding scale: the higher you go, the more you pay. Permit fees begin at \$750 for ascents below 6800 meters and go up to \$125 for anything above 8000 meters. Everest is in a class of its own—\$1200 for a stand at the top.

In spite of rising costs, climbers continue to test the limits of their skill and endurance on the Himalayas—Everest is booked until 1992.

faces no such grim prospect.

Tourism began in a big way in the Alps, spurred on by a railroad system. The agricultural and industrial revolutions brought increased productivity to the lower elevations, and people migrated to new non-farming jobs in the lowlands. The strict Swiss forest laws prohibited indiscriminate cutting and clearing in the forests.

There are no contemporary agricultural and industrial revolutions to offset Nepal's subsistence struggle. Tourism, skiing, hiking and resort homes brought prosperity to the Alps. And tourism has improved life in Nepal. Locals in the Mount Everest region are better off than before. But tourism leaves another mark. The trail from Kathmandu is called the "trash trail," and the numbers of tourists add to the demands for scarce food and fuel. Ironically, the post-war tourist boom in the Alps brought new pressures to bear on the mountains, where resort developments and second homes mean the cutting of forests on the mountainsides.

Jack D. Ives is professor of geography at the University of Colorado in Boulder and president of the International Mountain Society.

The International Mountain Society was formed in 1980 by an international group of scientists and resource planners concerned with problems of mountain misuse around the world. Its address is PO Box 3128, Boulder, Colorado 80307, USA.



A washout has caused a landslide gully in the middle of wet-and-dry terraces in the Himalayas above Kathmandu.

Nature puts two cities to the test

While Madras runs short of water, officials dally and the moonsoons fail

By Arun Chacko
Associate Editor in South Asia

MADRAS—Although this seaside metropolis straddles two rivers and is within striking distance of three large freshwater lakes, it is running out of water. A well gone dry, an unflushed toilet, a few full mugs for bath water, some spoonfuls to wash hands: all have become part of everyday life here. Municipal water is provided just a few hours every other day, usually under very low pressure and available only in the middle of the night.

The plight of Madras is an extreme instance of what may happen to other Third World cities where the influx of villagers looking for work has caused runaway urbanization. Bad planning, short-sighted politics and the weather itself have added to Madras's difficulties.

Afflicted with an unbearably hot, sticky climate, this southern city of four million ideally could use at least 300 million liters of water a day although even in the best of times it never got more than 200 million. Today, with the failure of three successive moonsoons, it averages only 75 million liters daily.

M.C. Narayanswamy, a frail, retired 70-year-old engineer who lives with his aged wife, complains, "I can't sleep because I'm so anxious about that trickle of water from the tap every other night. Sometimes it comes and sometimes not. If it does, I run around trying to fill as many buckets, pots and pans as possible. I'm just about dead by the time I finish. But if I don't do that, we won't have a drop of water for at least the next two days."

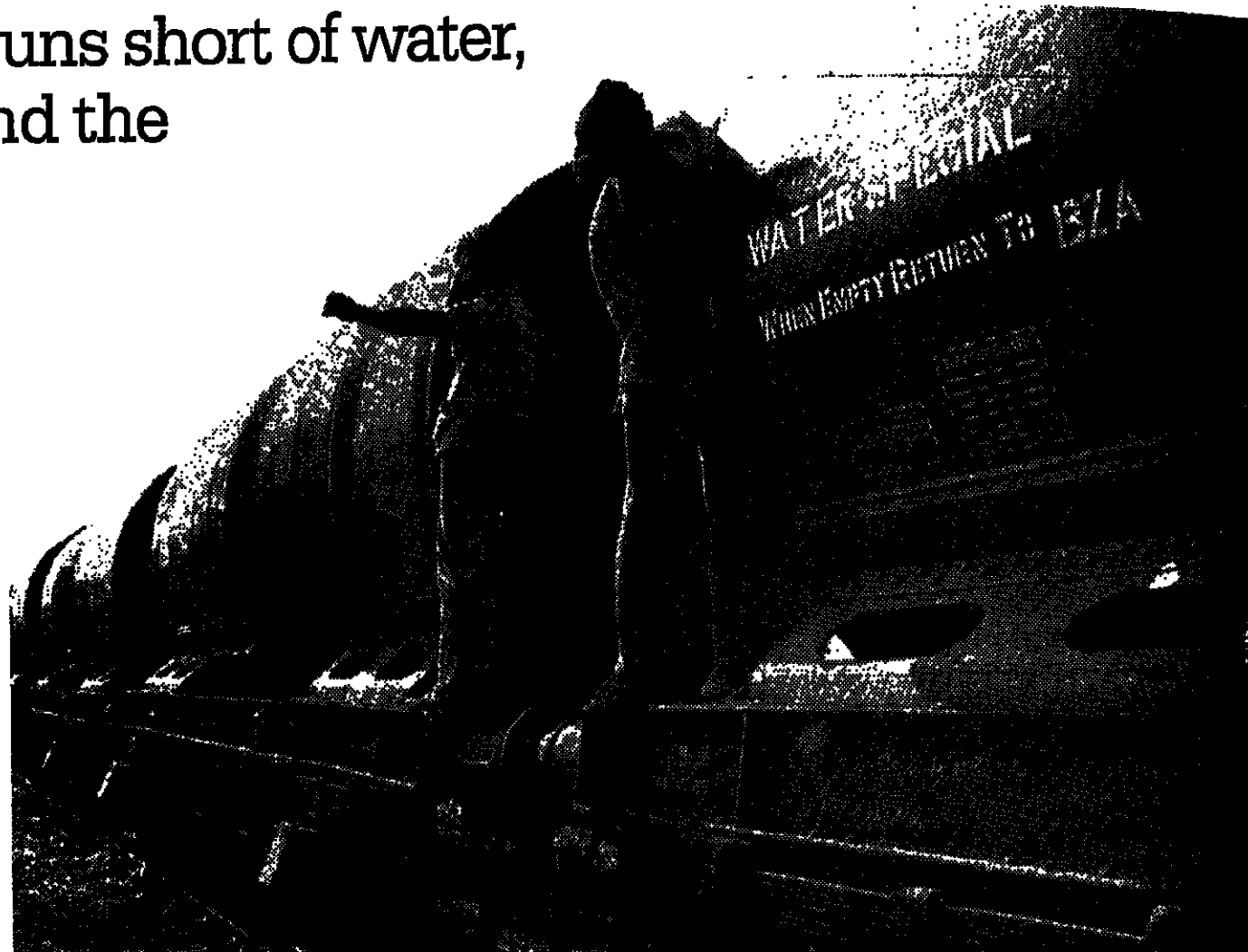
Not every area of the city gets piped water even when scheduled. In other places, the water pressure is so low people use handpumps to draw water from sub-surface pipes. Even so, they are the lucky ones.

Only about 20 percent of the population is served by the restricted piped water supply. The rest—men, women and children—scour the area, pots in hand, for whatever is available in wells.

Interminably long queues form at the few public hydrants and water pumps, leading to frayed tempers and sometimes to rioting. Water thieves break into people's backyards and steal stored water from underground tanks, so that plumbers able to devise locking systems for these tanks are in great demand.

The government brings in trainloads of water from hundreds of miles away. For shorter hauls, people transport water on bicycles, buses and even local trains. The highly profitable smuggling of liquor into the city has been replaced by the transporting of water. Hundreds of private lorry owners have dug wells in distant places, and bring water to the city to sell at exorbitant rates. Urchins with plastic mugs trail behind, waiting to collect any overflow. Armed men guard the water tankers.

No one's predicament is as bad as that of the roughly 1.5 million slum dwellers. They are not served by the public water supply nor do they have enough money to buy from the tankers. Women and chil-



The government brings in trainloads of water. Women and children, meanwhile, keep night-long vigils in front of public faucets waiting for the water to be turned on.

dren keep night-long vigils in front of public taps, guarding their buckets or pots to ensure their place in the queue until the early hours of the morning when the water begins to trickle in. Those at the end of the queue often don't get any water because the supply is exhausted after an hour or two.

Worse still, the northeast monsoon, Madras's major source of water, is not due until late September. Meanwhile, the three major lakes supplying Madras have one-tenth their normal amount of water, almost too little to pump from. And the rivers are heavily polluted with sewage.

If the right policies were followed, ten percent of the 40 inches of average annual rainfall received by Madras could sustain it for a year, according to Professor P.V. Indresan, director of the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology. But houses have been built in low-lying areas where water

would otherwise accumulate, and the vast number of underground storage tanks around the city have become filled with silt and debris. That means that rainwater flows unchecked out to the sea.

It's not as if there has been a shortage of grandiose plans to relieve Madras's water crisis. About US\$25 million were spent by the previous Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government on a scheme to tap the Veeranam Reservoir about 100 miles away. But a controversy over corruption brought the project to a standstill.

The succeeding government of Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam would not touch the proposal, even though it was a feasible scheme, simply because it was the opposition's idea. Instead the administration opted for its own \$400 million project to get water from the Cauvery River at Kattalai. But that never really

got started ground because of the enormous cost.

With Madras on its knees, the same Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government has finally revived a scheme first agreed to in 1976. This involves bringing water from the Krishna River, 250 miles away, at an estimated cost of \$750 million.

If all goes according to schedule, Madras will get Krishna water by 1990. Had this scheme been implemented in 1976, of course, the city might already be getting that water at a fraction of the cost. Assuming that the Krishna project progresses without a hitch, which seems unlikely, there is still no guarantee that Madras will get enough water. Evaporation will claim at least 20 percent, and farmers along the route are bound to divert some of the water for their own agricultural uses.

Meanwhile, the influx of people into the city continues unabated. The proliferation of high-rise buildings merely aggravates the problem. A staggering 22,500 people live in one square kilometer. For comparison, 230 people live in the same land area in Singapore and West Berlin and 4800 people in London.

According to Professor Indresan, most small-sized, interlinked tanks should be put in the ground in low-lying areas. The best method to prevent rain water from flowing into the sea from these areas, he says, is to spread a uniform layer of about one foot of sand on top of the ground, which will help the water to percolate into the soil and raise the water table.

Households will have to be more careful about using and recycling water. Non-sewage drainage water could be used for a variety of purposes, and every building and compound could take steps to catch and store rainwater. If all multi-storied buildings were equipped with water-recycling plants, they could reduce by half the amount of water they use. Unless such steps are taken, neither they nor Madras can last very long.

In quake-ravaged Tangshan, people rebuild their city and their lives

By Chen Rui-ning
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING—What impressed me most during a recent visit to the north China industrial city of Tangshan nearly seven years after its destruction by an earthquake was the human endeavor that had been made to pick up the threads of life.

At least 145,000 people in the city proper died in the quake on July 28, 1976. Tens of thousands of widows and widowers and even greater numbers of children had to begin life anew. Many survivors in their thirties or forties remarried and had to creatively "reorganize" families that included the children of one or both, plus the ubiquitous mothers-in-law. As a department head of the Tangshan women's association put it, "Marriage was not simply between a man and a woman but a merger of two families."

"When I got remarried six years ago, I had to persuade the mother of my deceased husband to come to live with us," said Liu Guohuan, a middle school teacher. "My second husband calls her mother and treats her and my only daughter well, and I take good care of his two sons. We teach the three children to love each other."

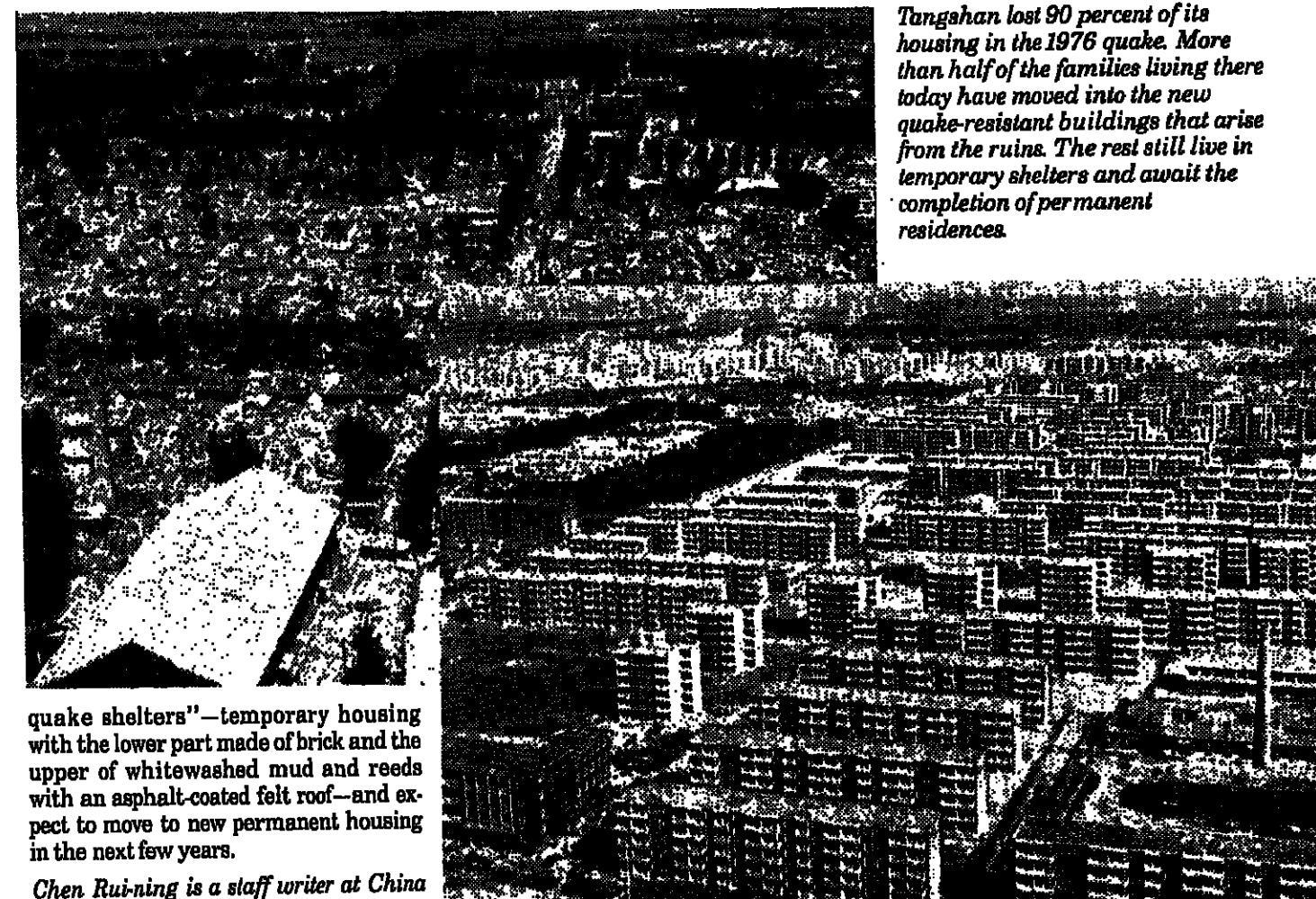
Forty-year-old Bian Shumin, a doctor in a factory clinic, has a different tale. She remarried a co-worker, but his mother would not entrust the three grandchildren to her care and insisted on living with the children separately. Half a year later, she asked Bian Shumin to look after one granddaughter to test her good intentions, and after another year, she put the two grandsons into her care. They now all live together.

Bian Shumin also had difficulties with her deceased husband's parents, who lived with her son in another village. When she remarried, they were afraid that she would take their only grandson away, and she had to assure them that the child would continue to stay with them.

According to a survey by the women's association, about a quarter of the reorganized families have troubles. The difficulties arise mainly from strained relations between the stepmother or stepfather and the children, which in turn lead to quarrels between husband and wife. Problems also have arisen because some people, in their despondency after the quake, made hasty and perhaps ill-suited marriages.

Tangshan now has a population of 820,000—220,000 more than before the quake. The increase is due to natural growth (the city lags behind other cities in birth control because parents who lost children in the quake understandably were anxious to have more), newly recruited workers to replace those who died, and construction workers drawn from other parts of the country to help rebuild the city.

Over 90 percent of the housing collapsed in the quake. New concrete-reinforced, multi-storied, quake-resistant housing estates, factories, schools, hospitals, cinemas and office buildings have replaced the ruins. More than half of the families have moved into new housing built by the government in the past few years. The rest still live in the "anti-



Tangshan lost 90 percent of its housing in the 1976 quake. More than half of the families living there today have moved into the new quake-resistant buildings that arise from the ruins. The rest still live in temporary shelters and await the completion of permanent residences.

quake shelters"—temporary housing with the lower part made of brick and the upper of whitewashed mud and reeds with an asphalt-coated felt roof—and expect to move to new permanent housing in the next few years.

Chen Rui-ning is a staff writer at China Features, an official agency.

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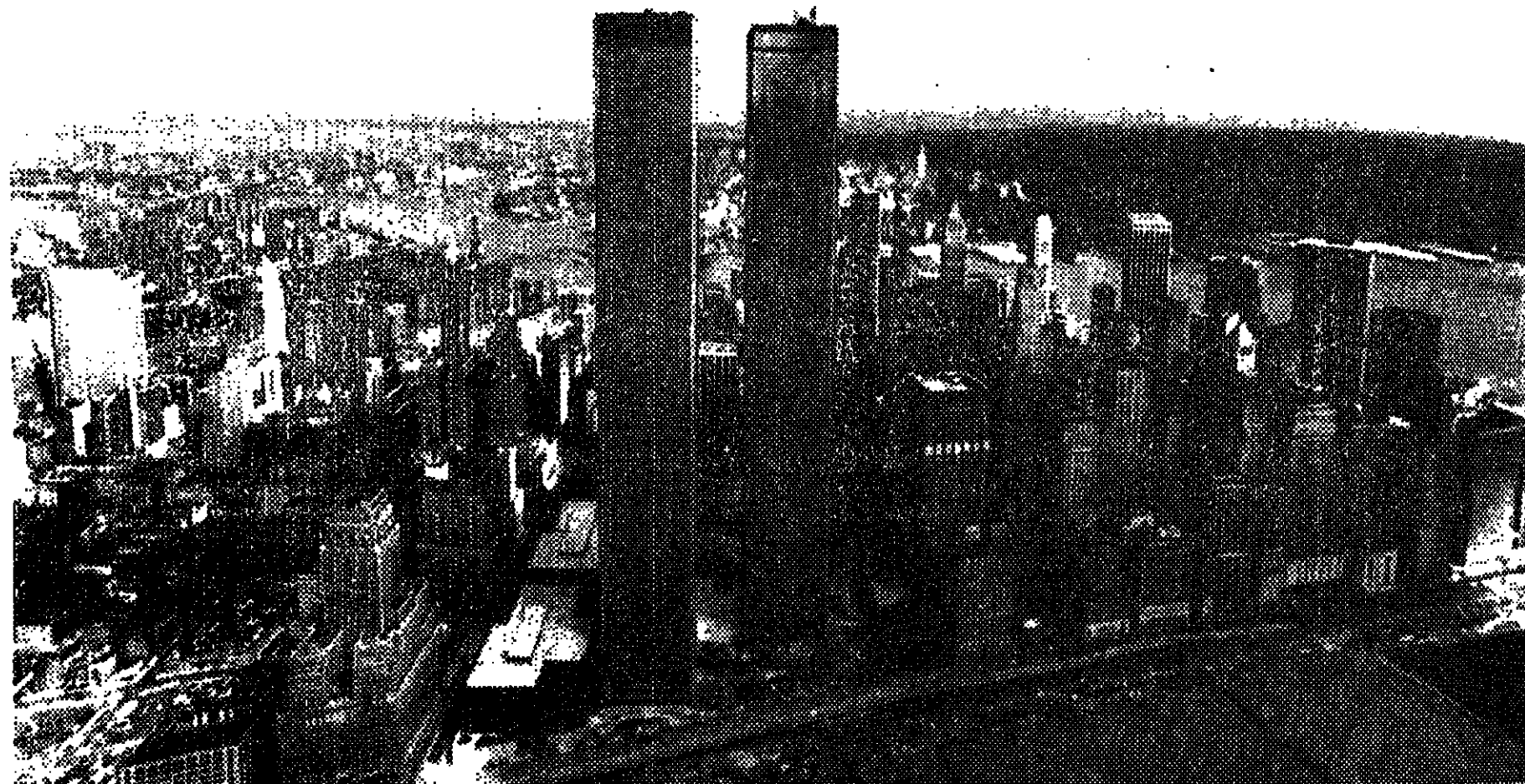
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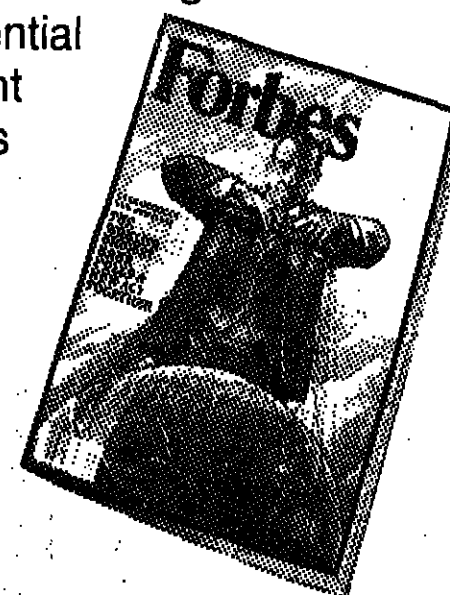
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Viewpoint

It is ridiculous to label 'political' John Paul's moving communion with the Polish people

By Carlos Rangel
Associate Editor in South America

CARACAS—In the aftermath of his Polish journey, Pope John Paul has been accused of inconsistency. His deeds and words in Poland were of immense political significance. How can this be reconciled with his reprimands to Nicaraguan priests who serve as cabinet members in their country's government?

But the analogy between the two situations is at best naive, and at worst disingenuous and motivated by a hidden or open sympathy for what the regimes in Warsaw and Managua have in common.

The Pope maintains that priests should not get involved in partisan politics or hold high public office. He had never said that priests or indeed the church as an institution should be apolitical in the sense of abstaining from action against injustice, denial of human rights and the crushing of freedom.

Priests, the church or even lay Christians cannot, without denying Christ, pursue political goals through violence or by fostering civil discord. Neither should Christians become accomplices in governments' perennial tendency to restrict or destroy the existence of civil society. That all these things have been done by the church and her ministers and by countless lay Christians through history is deplorable and a demonstration of the imperfection of mankind. But such precedents cannot be turned into a rationale (or an alibi) for committing the same sins (and adding a new one: the preaching of class hatred) in the name of socialism.

It is ridiculous to label "political" in any of those senses Pope John Paul's immensely moving communion with the Polish people, which did not exclude even General Jaruzelski. In fact, far from subverting him, the Pope has left Jaruzelski with a much stronger hand vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. It is difficult, now, to imagine the Russians' daring to replace him with an outright puppet as they did in Afghanistan. This aspect of the Pope's achievement, to the extent that it has been noted at all, has been invidiously branded as "collaboration" by some of the same commentators who find him too anti-communist for their taste.

Of course the Pope is anti-communist, and for two very good reasons: because he knows communism firsthand and because communism and Christianity are incompatible. This also must be taken into account in order to reject the false analogy between the flirtation or outright love affair with Marxism and violence on the part of some Latin American priests and nuns and the Pope's defense of freedom.

It is not John Paul's fault if his quotes from the gospels, or his call for social solidarity, or his defense of human dignity or his demand that the right of workers to have their own free unions are, in the Polish context, political. It is the fault of communism. When Christian and democratic principles, gently stated, become political

dynamite, this itself becomes a sure touchstone by which to judge a given political and social situation. What the Pope said in Poland, and the fact that millions gathered to hear it, would have been explosively political in Pinochet's Chile, too.

Carlos Rangel co-hosts a leading television talk show in Caracas.



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INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek



USSR press reflects power plays

By Silvia Brucan
Associate Editor in Eastern Europe

BUCHAREST—Only eight months after Brezhnev's death, his successor, Yuri Andropov, had accumulated all three key Soviet jobs: president, party leader and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. His predecessors—Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev—took years to get themselves established in such a strong position.

Andropov's rapid access to power and his leadership style have fueled wide expectations, and to keep the new mood alive, he must make good on at least some of his promises. His initial emphasis on social and economic discipline surely is not good enough if the country's sluggish industry and ailing agriculture are to revive.

Until Andropov consolidates his authority within the power structure, however, he won't be able to initiate the "radical improvement in the planning and management system" he called a must in his speech at the June plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee. And a major obstacle to change is the Politburo, the supreme organ of power, which is dominated by the old guard. Although it has lost four senior members since early 1982, Andropov could fill only

one vacancy, bringing in Gaidar Aliyev, a veteran KGB official.

The unsettled situation is reflected in the contradictory opinions in the press on the issue of economic reform. In March, after printing glowing reports on the

Until Andropov consolidates his authority within the power structure, he won't be able to initiate the 'radical improvement in the planning and management system' that he called a must at the June meeting of the Central Committee.

Hungarian economic model, Pravda published three articles on Bulgaria, praising its achievements in industry and agriculture. The Soviet reader was told for the first time of Bulgaria's new economic mechanism and its startling results, enabling the government to open foodstores and workshops for services in every major factory. Workers no longer have to waste their time standing in line for food or running after repairs.

Olag Bogomolev, an academician, followed up with a major article, arguing that the Soviets should learn from both Hungary and Bulgaria. He went on to

suggest adopting Hungary's method of injecting profit and loss principles in agriculture and of giving collective farms the freedom to make production decisions. Bogomolev commended the decision to appoint a special ministerial commission,

chaired by Planning Minister Baibakov, to study the experience of other socialist countries.

At the same time, Antonov, the famous aircraft designer, wrote an article in the union's paper, Trud, about how the present planning system rewards inefficiency and penalizes those factories that try to improve product quality and introduce technological innovations.

But then the anti-reformers began to strike back, which is what happened in the early sixties when Khrushchev tried to eliminate the harshest features of Stalinism.

On May 12, Pravda published a long theoretical article reasserting in the most traditional terms the primacy of the state in economic matters. All recent preoccupations—from enterprise independence to profit incentives—must be subordinated to the paramount task of "strengthening the dominant economic role of the state."

The fierce struggle in the high echelons of the party around the issue of economic reform was apparent at the June plenary meeting. While Andropov emphasized economic change, advocating "a system which would make nonproductive the activity based on old methods," long-time Politburo member Chernomir strongly reiterated the traditional slogans of overall party competence which are so dear to the power-entrenched party bureaucracy.

Obviously, Andropov has to proceed very prudently on the domestic front at a time when US-Soviet tension is high. And yet he knows that half measures have been tried time and again and they never worked. So he is left with a strategic choice: if he retains the obsolete Stalinist economic model, the technological gap with the West ultimately will widen.

Silvia Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to the UN, is past editor of the national newspaper Scinteia.

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Kissinger, Keynes and Bengal tigers

Unraveling reputations

AMERICAN letters are this summer in a self-centered and somewhat self-righteous frame of mind.

At a time when the control of nuclear arms, the contours of the Middle East and global debt on an unprecedented scale are vital issues and worthy of great attention, US newspaper columnists, television commentators and kibitzers in general are preoccupied instead with two distinctly narrower stories: a campaign-politics-as-usual one involving Ronald Reagan and some of his White House team and an egocentricity-as-usual one focusing on Henry Kissinger.

These two tales that are dominating the American stage this summer have at least one thing in common. They both involve political personalities and reputations and America's internal political process more than abiding external issues affecting mankind.

The White House story, which currently carries the awkward appellation "Debategate" because of its vague resemblance to the earlier Watergate affair, centers on a bunch of staff papers from the Carter White House in 1980 that ended up in then-candidate Reagan's camp. There are more questions than answers on the books today. It isn't known, for example, whether these papers were volunteered to the Reagan campaign by a disgruntled Carterite or spirited away by a Reagan "mole." There is no sign as yet that they were particularly critical or confidential or served any particular use in the campaign. And there's no indication that candidate Reagan even knew about them firsthand. But the continuing contradictory recollections of Reagan aides involved and the petty new revelations that arise once or twice a week make refreshing summertime reading with all the who-did-it ethical toniness of the first days of Watergate.

The second crusade that is occupying the hearts and minds of a more serious gaggle of American writers just now is the reading and reviewing of the latest study of Henry Kissinger.

"The Price of Power, Kissinger in the Nixon White House" was written by the well-respected investigative journalist Seymour Hersh, the man who first uncovered and wrote about the 1968 massacre by a US Army unit of 347 villagers of the Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai. Hersh presents a probing, pointed, passionate 698-page review of Kissinger's record as head of the National Security Council and then secretary of state between 1968 and 1976.

Writing in the wake of (and indeed taking off from) recent memoirs by Richard Nixon and Kissinger of these same years, Hersh amasses overwhelming evidence of a White House in which personality dominated policy and in which dishonesty, hypocrisy and petty, venal jealousies prevailed. Each great event of these Nixon/Kissinger years from the opening to China to the overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile to the straining for a suitable Vietnam peace accord is played to a tune of distrust and deceit applied equally to foreign governments (allies and otherwise), the American public and top White House officials. In Hersh's persuasive portrait, Henry Kissinger, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974, is the master de-

ceiver, thus fulfilling his caricature as Machiavelli more than as Metternich.

The book is a mother lode of gossip and grist for even the most cool-headed. In a lengthy review for the Washington Post, for instance, Walter LaFeber, a history professor from Cornell University, does Hersh one better about the relationship portrayed between Kissinger and his then-chief assistant Alexander Haig. "Haig does not so much appear in the book as slither through it," writes LaFeber. "Haig would have gladly played Iago if only either Nixon or Kissinger had been pure enough to be Othello."

Shakespearean overtones or not, it's a summer season during which American political attentions have turned inward and in which the two most fashionable stage productions might be titled "Reagan Retouched" and "Kissinger Revealed."

Tyger! Tyger! burning bright

The good news is that this year, ten years after the Bengal tiger was judged to be officially "endangered" with an estimated population in India of only 1827, a series of simple and straightforward conservation steps have taken root and the species is experiencing a remarkable turnaround.

The success story has resulted from the combined efforts of the Geneva-based World Wildlife Fund, the government of India and a dedicated naturalist and self-taught tiger expert, Kailash Sankala. Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India when the storm flags were first raised in 1973, reacted quickly by launching "Project Tiger" with \$16 million allocated to nine newly designated tiger preserve areas. The campaign spearheaded by Mr. Sankala was based on the simple and uncompromising philosophy that all poaching be eliminated in these areas, all farming and grazing stopped and some villagers relocated in order to "leave nature to nature."

The procedure has worked. By 1980, the population of Indian tigers had almost doubled to 3015. Since then, further tiger preserves have been added. The World Wildlife Fund remains involved. Indira Gandhi is still photographed cuddling tiger cubs, and all is said to be reasonably well in the world of the animal that appears in our dreams, our imaginations and our mythologies.

Let's hear it for homespun

Debating about the merits, demerits and dermatology of interdependence among nations is a fulltime occupation for many an international statesman, scholar and scribe.

It's become a cliché of the age that, like it or not, nations are ever more inextricably intertwined in their economic (if not political or social) affairs, and that in this

Letters

A matter of words:

AS a regular reader, I noted with interest the article by Mr. Diego Asencio in the issue of June, 1983, and two phrases in particular. I am referring to Mr. Asencio's statement that "...I had firsthand experience of the true nature of US policy regarding kidnapped nationals..." and "I was elected to the group of four because of the supposed clout of the United States."

The two phrases I am most concerned with in the above sentences are "true nature" in the first and "supposed clout" in the second.

It does not take much desk research to recognize the implication of these two phrases. In the first, Mr. Asencio tells us that he had revealed to him, as a result of his experience, the policy of the American government toward nationals in his situation. By using the word "true" he implies that the revealed reality is something which was not previously or widely known, or was different from what was commonly accepted. However, nowhere in the article does Mr. Asencio tell us what that policy is.

In the second, Mr. Asencio tells us that he was chosen for a reason that was "supposed" or without proof. However, nowhere in the article does Mr. Asencio tell us whether the US proved to have, in fact, clout in the incident of which he was a part. Again, Mr. Asencio raises a question, implies something and yet does not clarify, substantiate or explain why it is so.

This is unworthy of journalism in a free society. To point out that commonly accepted beliefs are incorrect is one thing, and the correct role of journalists, but to imply it without substantiating it is a "free ride" on the credulity of the reading public. And when you are denigrating the reputation of the nation with the freest press by implying that its policies and political/diplomatic strength are at variance with what is commonly accepted, then you are engaging in propaganda of the most subtle and invidious and thus the most dangerous kind.

—Peter E. Beal
Bangkok

sense anyway borders are becoming more academic than real.

Having been so conditioned, if not entirely convinced, it was a surprise for me to discover on the editorial page of that primer of free enterprise and free trade, the Wall Street Journal, a reference to the fact that the playwright of much modern economic theory, John Maynard Keynes, once argued against economic interdependence.

An essay by Journal writer Art Pine cites a piece penned by Keynes in 1933 in which he makes the argument for free trade and then punctures it, concluding: "I sympathize therefore with those who would maximize economic entanglements between nations. Ideas, knowledge, art, hospitality, travel—these are things which should of their nature be international. But let goods be homespun whenever it is reasonably possible; and above all let finance be primarily national..."

Keynes' 1933 argument for self-reliance has haunting overtones of Mao Tse-tung's; his advocacy of "homespun" evokes Mahatma Gandhi. If great minds don't always think alike, they do apparently use the same catchwords.

Joshua and the battle



A scene from "WarGames": the defense computer system staff is stunned when the main computer develops a missile-launching mind of its own.

One of the most popular current movies in the US and sure to arrive on other shores shortly is entitled "War Games." It is a very tall tale of a teen-aged computer whiz kid who taps by mistake into the Defense Department's main strategic computer called "Joshua" and inadvertently triggers a nuclear defense alert and almost a pre-emptive strike.

Transparent fantasy though this scenario may be, it has triggered a fresh debate about the authority of man and of machine, and whether the tail could begin to wag the dog. The anti-nuclear movement is making maximum use of the movie to scare the public. Helen Caldwell, one of its leaders, sees the movie as a "marvelous tool." Massachusetts Congressman Edward Markey, who supports a nuclear freeze, has been quoted in "Nuclear Times" that "every senator should be strapped into a chair and made to watch this film."

The nation's engineering and technician class and those with a vested interest in the current "fail-safe" system have bounced back with a series of fascinating articles in different periodicals detailing how the system actually works, arguing that there is no "Joshua" per se, and concluding that such a scenario could not possibly happen.

But the movie should be seen and the arguments weighed with the disquieting knowledge that in November 1979 a computer training tape of a simulated Soviet missile attack did, in the jargon of the space age, "jump the fence" feeding into a computer of the North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) and triggering a bona fide nuclear alert.

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Another reason the world is sold on Bell.

Queen hosts Arab kids meeting 'You are our pride and our hope for future'

By Kathy Kakish and Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writers

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor received the Arab children delegation Monday at Al-Nadwa Palace, where she welcomed them to Jordan. "Your meeting today is an embodiment of the unity of our Arab world and an expression of the bonds of love and understanding that links Arab with Arab," the Queen said.

The gathering, which is the third joint Arab Cultural Programme, is in Amman at the invitation of the Queen. "Meeting with you," she said, "is a meeting with the future. The eyes of the Arab world are focused upon you. You are its pride and its hope."

During the meeting an Arab child speaking on behalf of the delegation praised Her Majesty's role in making this gathering a success. The Queen was presented with gifts representing Arab culture, tradition and folklore. Sweets were distributed on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday.



Talking to a Somali girl

On Tuesday evening the Queen and the visiting delegation attended a theatrical production at the Royal Cultural Centre organized by the Friends of Children Club and Jordan Television. Members of the royal family were present and Minister of Culture and Youth Mr Ma'an Abu Nowar and Amman Mayor Mr Abdul Ra'ouf Rawaideh.

The children, who have come from 14 Arab countries — with two boys and two girls, as well as a supervisor from each — have been given the greatest attention especially when touring. Historical, geographical, economical as well as social information were given to the children about every site they have toured.



Three members of the Arab children delegation

Pictures by Nasir Namroult



The Queen distributes cakes to the children in celebration of her birthday



Members of the Arab children delegation

"We were supposed to see the Dead Sea, but could not because of a delay in the schedule," said Ms. Hyam Al-Farah, the programme's supervisor. "I really wanted them to see the Israeli soldier standing face to face with the Arab soldier. For all the children except the Lebanese, it is quite strange."

The Lebanese children were lucky to have been able to come. Their supervisor, Nuhad Shahab, told The Star how difficult it was. "For two months before the programme started the children had to come during the bombing to receive instructions and to get to know each other," she said.

"Disappointment was written on their faces the day the airport was closed. I told them to keep

their suitcases packed. On Tuesday, I found out that the airport was to open an hour before it actually did and I sent friends to get the children," she said.

"When we arrived Amman, we didn't find anyone waiting for us. By chance, a lady from Alia, who had come to meet the Libyan delegation, recognised us and started to hug us and cry because we actually were able to come. We were so touched by this," she said.

Ms. Shahab said that the children come from different parts of Lebanon because the religious factor had to be taken into consideration. "Not only will the programme bring the Arab children together, but it has made the Lebanese children of the delegation as one family," she added.

Nizar Al-Sandi, from Morocco, told The Star that he has been enjoying himself very much. "Jordan has a lot of things that Morocco does not have. I liked the army camps, the citadels and Petra," he said. "I hope that Morocco will invite Arab children."

Nizar, 12, acts in plays at home. His last play was Shakespeare's "Hamlet" in which he took the role of Hamlet. When asked to recite some of the lines, he began with Hamlet's famous speech, "To be or not to be," acting out the role while saying the words in well pronounced Arabic.

Nisrene Shaker, from Iraq, said that she thought Jordan was very beautiful and developed. "The traditions are slightly different than those of Iraq, but the dialect is the same. I'm going to tell all my friends about the good time I have had here," she said. "I would like to see all the Arab countries."

The twelve-year-old accordionist, Abdul Salam Mohammad, is from Libya. He, along with the other children of the Libyan delegation, is an orphan. "I wish with all my heart that I could introduce Libya to the Arab children, especially the Jordanian children because they have been so kind and nice to us," he said.

Twelve year old Ibrahim Al Tanimi, who comes from Qair, recited some verses from the Quran. When asked about what he thought about Jordan, he said that he never believed it would be so wonderful. "I hope that the children would come to my country. Although we don't have a Petra, I will show them all what we do have," he said.

Twenty-one Jordanian children from all over the country were selected to host the guest children. Mehdi Fahd, 12, the prize winner of Ma-faq's reading contest said he was learning more



Enjoying a cup of Turkish coffee

things about his own country in addition to what he was learning about the other Arab countries.

Ayyat Neor, from Salt, said that she hopes to write to all the children. "The nice days and times we have had together are not easy to forget," she said. "There are some things that I have seen for the first time in Jordan through this programme."

Hanadi Abu Dahan, from Amman, said that it was nice to see children from other Arab countries. "I even sometimes pick up part of their dialects when I'm speaking."

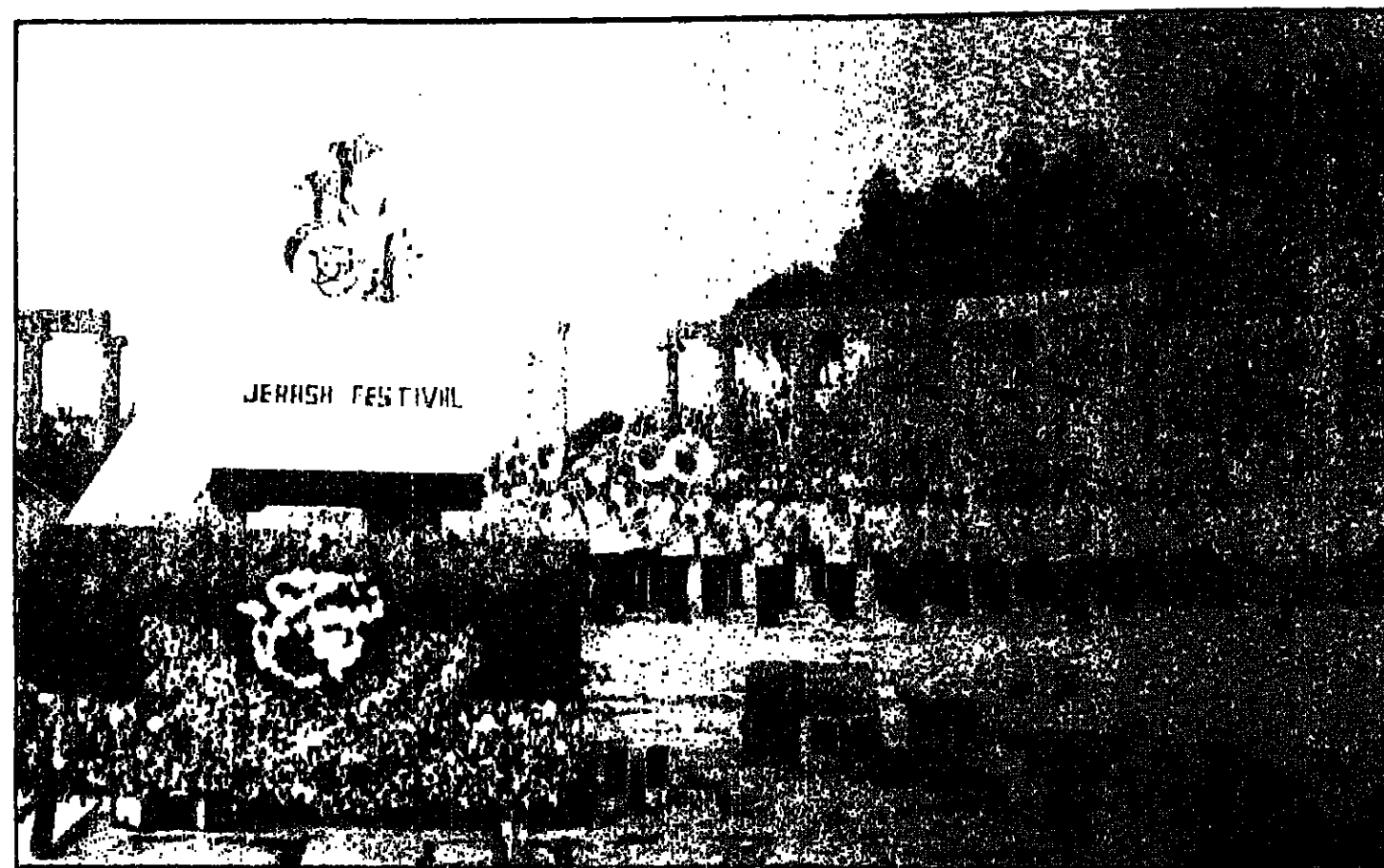
Mr. Akram Massarueh, the general co-ordinator of the programme, told The Star that "the programme has achieved its goals. Many links were established and the event was a success."

FESTIVAL THANKS: This is a picture of a bronze plaque awarded to "The Jerusalem Star" by the Jewish Festival of Culture and Arts' organizing committee. In appreciation for its efforts in publicizing and commenting on the festival. The plaque was presented to the festival's director, Mr. Yehoshua Ben-David, by the Queen Noor.

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On parade at Jerash

Army musicians show their style

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

ATTRACTIVELY CLAD in white jackets and the traditional red and white keffiyehs, the Jordanian Military Symphony orchestra, along with the Jordanian Army band, and conducted by Major Jemal Attiyeh gave as a rousing performance in the impressive setting of the South Theatre during the Jerash Festival last week.

Visually pleasing, the well-groomed musicians seemed at home in the open air auditorium, an ideal place for live musical performances even though the stage is a little cramped for an orchestra, and contributed to the colourful and clamorous atmosphere of the Jerash Festival.

The two hour programme which had unfortunately been cut to one hour was a comprehensive selection of well known, popular light classical

pieces to which the audience responded with enthusiastic hand clapping and whistling. The brass band rendered such infectious marches as the March of the Toreadors from Carmen and Marche Francaise no. 57 with great gusto.

Although they suffered from unsteady intonation and a lack of cohesion in parts, which blurred the music, they compensated these small faults with rousing crescendos and big colourful interpretations drawn out by the experienced Major Jemal Attiyeh, who has been with the military band for thirty four years rehearsing daily for four to five hours. The major moved from brass band to strings and back again thus moving from resounding choruses to gentler melodic passages balancing out the programme and relieving the listener.

Newcomers

Although we heard more from the brass band we were also introduced to the recently formed

symphony orchestra who are relative newcomers to the Jordanian music scene. Established three years ago by order of His Majesty, the musicians were selected by Major Jemal Attiyeh, for their musicality and sent to study at the conservatoire in Vienna to complete their training on string instruments violin, cello double bass, which are vital to the symphonic ensemble.

The group we heard playing still have another year's study to complete but already show technical polish. They gave a good clear handling of the more subdued classical pieces, extracts from Barber of Seville and Orpheus in the Underworld.

The symphony orchestra as yet is only thirty seven in number but will eventually be expanded to a full orchestra size of one hundred and twenty which will be a tremendous boost to the music scene and a bonus for all music lovers in Jordan.

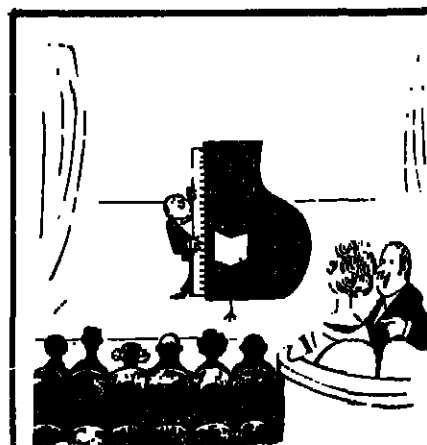
Bewildering exhibition

FOR ART enthusiasts who frequent exhibitions in and around Amman, the painting exhibition at the Zeus Vaults at the Jerash Festival must have been a disappointment. Once again there were numerous works that we have seen time and time again elsewhere.

Some interesting new works were also included but the visitor was left bewildered without a written guide as to where exhibits came from, who the artists were and what paintings were entitled — even the official programme does not say that this is Jordanian art which gives samples of current Jordanian art.

That it is Jordanian art is the only linking factor as otherwise the show was themeless and presented rather haphazardly, subjects, quality and styles varying widely with none actually relating to the festival. We can only assume that much thought was given to presentation, that artists submitted works without any co-ordination, that it was considered enough to collect together and hang paintings and not to select.

The viewers attention was thus not led or arrested and most scanned the works quickly and left. The Zeus vaults were an excellent setting for such an exhibition but not being exploited to their fullest potential, enjoyment of the finer works of art on show was lost. (V.B)



"He used to play the accordion."

Russia's master of satire

By Valentin Pluchek

MANY MOSCOW theatres are associated with the names of famous playwrights whose plays went down into the histories of these theatres' companies or outlined the main direction of their creative development.

The Maly Theatre is still referred to as "Ostrovsky's House," "The Seagull" by Chekhov has become the symbol of the Moscow Art Theatre. As for the Moscow Satire Theatre, it is Mayakovsky, whose 90th birth anniversary is celebrated this year, who became for us the most important author.

I am lucky to be Mayakovsky's contemporary. As a young actor of Vsevolod Meyerhold's company I heard the author reading his own plays "The Bath" and "The Bed Bug", which I will remember all my life. Mayakovsky had a perfect command of his voice and was able to express both the humour and pathos which co-exist in his poetry and plays.

It never occurred to me at that time that I would take part in the first production of one of Mayakovsky's plays after a long interval. The problem was that after 1930, neither Soviet nor foreign companies staged Mayakovsky's satires, as the idea that his plays were not fit for the stage, misled many stage directors. They did not dare to stage his satires, as their production implied the use of all expressive means of comedy. It was the Satire Theatre that brought Mayakovsky's plays back to the stage.

"The Bath" was premiered at the theatre in 1953. It was well received by the public and widely discussed in the press. This marked the

beginning of revival of Mayakovsky's work throughout the Soviet Union.

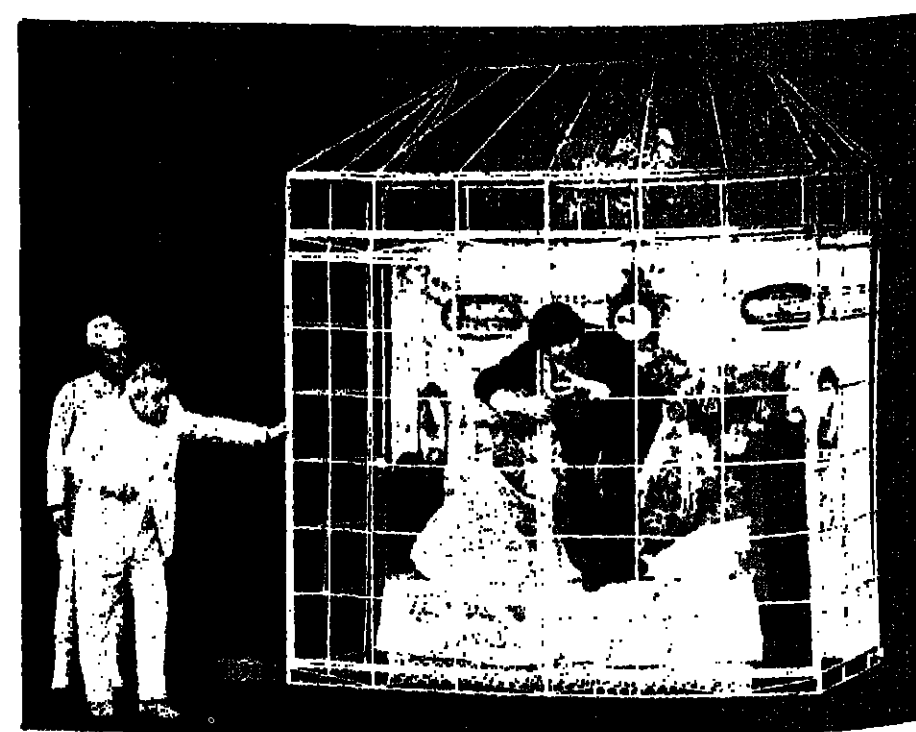
In 1955 Sergei Yutkevich (a distinguished Soviet film director) and myself staged "The Bed Bug." In 1957 the theatre produced "Mystery Bouffe," the play concluding Mayakovsky's satirical trilogy.

Mayakovsky's plays embodied new principles. The poet's dramatic pieces, conglomerates of satire, lyric and drama, required from us both to seek new form and to revise our ideas of satirical theatre. Working with his plays, we departed from the light-minded humour and easy-going style of variety shows and musical reviews (with which the company started) and tried to probe deeply into life using satire as a philosophical concept, as a way of cognition.

Mayakovsky based his plays on the subjects topical and vital for his time. But his sharp sight allowed him to condemn the faults which threatened to hamper the development of our society.

His plays still have a tremendous effect on people; they continue to expose the remaining negative phenomena no matter in what shape or disguise they have survived. This is one of the reasons for the longevity and invariable success of the production of "The Bed Bug," which has been on at the theatre for 30 years.

For several generations of actors in our company performing his plays served as a magnificent acting school. It might seem that after 30 years the play would have become a habit with actors, familiar in the very last word and gesture, the very last mis-en-scene. However, the actors and the



Mayakovsky's play "The Bed Bug" has been on at the Moscow Satire Theatre for 30 years

directors always find something new in it, something essential and important for today's audience.

I believe that there are still many discoveries ahead, as far as Mayakovsky's plays are concerned. Neither have we fully explored all the possibilities of his poetry. This is a vast sphere of activity for stage directors of the future.

Mayakovsky's plays have become a necessary link between the classical Russian comedies by Gogol, Ostrovsky and Sukhovo-Kobylin, the satirical

reviews of the 20's and the 30's and our modern repertoire; compiling it, we test modern drama with the high civic feelings and socially significant themes of Mayakovsky's plays.

It was his theatrical aesthetics that helped us understand the specific features of the theatrical satires by the Turkish writer Nazim Hikmet, the pathos of Vsevolod Vishnevsky's plays and, later, the unity of comedy and tragedy in the plays of such modern authors as Viktor Rosov, Vasil Belov and Andrei Makayonok. (APN)



All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

The many facets of you

A HUMAN being is many-faceted and shows a different aspect of himself to each person with whom he interacts. Have you ever considered your own multitudinous personality?

To your grocer you may be the one who pinches the tomatoes or the one that picks through the green beans, bean by bean. Or the customer that watches the scales with an eagle-eye and breathes over his shoulder as he totals up your purchases.

To your tailor or dressmaker you may be the client who needs to be handled diplomatically because you have broadened around the baseline in the past few years but still insist that you are the same size as you were.

When taking your measurements, this tradesperson has to fiddle with the tape and write down a lesser figure on the hip space of the note paper — adding a secret mark that means "increase 10 cms" — so you won't split out the seams the first time you bend over in your new pants.

If you are with your mother it is quite a different story. No matter how old you get you will always be her little baby. But just keep on protesting as she grabs your hand to cross the street. "Please, Mother, I can get to the other side by myself. I'm 35 years old."

Or you may take the part of the dictator with your own children, screaming at them, "Make your bed and pick up the toys off the floor or it's no picnic for you!"

To the family cat you present an entirely different dimension. You are that generous supplier of nourishment and you need to be thanked by rubbing against your legs. This movement at the same time accomplishes part of kitty's grooming task by removing all loose hairs onto your pantsleg, stockings or brand-new full length velvet skirt.

To your librarian you may be the person that rushes breathlessly up to her desk, announcing, "I've brought my book back." She smiles knowingly as she opens it to put the little card back. She finds it three days overdue. She has really got your number because she can tell by what speed you approach her desk just how many days you've lapsed — more speed, more days.

Your dentist knows you even better. He opens his cabinet drawer to retrieve a chunk of plaster and remarks, "Ah, yes, there you are, Mrs. Jones." In his hand is a cast of your teeth. To him you are four fillings, a cap and a partial bridge.

Don't feel badly. There are others in the same situation. Look down in that drawer yourself at the collection of plaster of paris, enamel work, silver and gold bits and pieces embedded in pink plastic and wire. There is Mr. Smith, Miss Brown, the bank clerk and your children's English teacher.

Would you believe it?

DEBBIE FOX wants to trace a toothless romeo who left her holding his dentures in an English disco.

The 20-year-old blonde appealed to police to help her find the unknown admirer who vanished after asking her to take care of his false teeth while he went to the men's room.

WHEN BANK robber William Hennessey tried to rob a New York bank he ended up in the pink — literally. Hennessey's tale of woe began when he ordered a teller to fill a plastic bag with cash. The teller obliged but slipped a bundle of trick exploding notes into the bag.

The trick money exploded and covered Hennessey in a pink dye.

The would be robber's trouble didn't end there.

Calling to hail a taxi after running out of the bank, Hennessey died into a near-by restaurant's bathroom to clean up.

Two of the diners were off-duty policemen who promptly told Hennessey he was under arrest.

Hennessey decided to box his way out of trouble only to end up flat on his back — knocked out by one of the arresting officers who used to be a former sparring partner of Emile Griffiths, ex-middle and welterweight boxing champion of the world.

AN ECCENTRIC example of pulling rank at British embassies overseas has come to light in treasury statistics.

Personnel on the top rungs of the diplomatic ladder get soap allowances calculated on the basis that they use 57.6 bars a year, while their juniors' ration is put at 43.2.

Similarly, seniors are credited with getting through 28.8 toilet rolls while the tally for juniors is a mere 21.6. Clearly a case of class distinctions that can't be peppered over! (Agencies)

25 AUGUST 1983

Before ... and after



IF YOU think top models are all born with more than their fair share of good looks you should see some of them without make-up. The plain truth is that they have spots, freckles and blemishes just like the rest of us. Angle Layne, 23, is the living proof. When she begins her day she doesn't bear much resemblance to the stunning model the public sees in magazines and newspapers. That's because Angle has scrubbed her face clean.

Starting from scratch, this is her routine: First she applies skin tonic, then a layer of moisturiser followed by an application of loose powder. A thin line of dark grey pencil close to her eyelashes, blended with a brush is followed several different shades of eye-liner, highlights and professional touches.

Angle also uses blusher — "outside corner first, ending in line with your pupil" — and finishes off with a quick session on the heated rollers. As the last one goes in, the first comes out. One quick shake and that's it.

Syndication International

Diets for children

I have heard that diets low in saturated fats and cholesterol prevent heart diseases. Should I raise my children on such a diet so they will not be troubled by this health problem?

This is a debatable question. There is much current discussion among researchers as to the value of popular diets of this sort, especially when it concerns the bodies of growing children. Epidemiologic studies are not of themselves sufficient to establish cause-and-effect relationships.

Children's metabolisms differ from those of adults and may vary in many different aspects not fully understood at present. To actively delete any element from their diets may have undesirable nutritional effects.

If you are worried that your children may be prone to certain types of heart problems in their adult life there are many other factors that contribute to this happening and many preventative measures that are proven to reduce these risk factors.

The maintenance of ideal body weight throughout life and avoiding extreme diets of any sort are helpful.

A regular exercise programme is known to keep the heart and circulatory system in optimum condition. Encourage your youngsters in sports; swimming, bicycle riding, gymnastics and even walking.

Cigarette smoking has been proven to multiply the chances of certain heart problems so it would be better if your children did not learn this habit from the beginning.

Health by Joyce Niles

Tension and stress are implicated in heart troubles. Although you as parents cannot shield your children from the various stresses and tensions that they must face in their adult life, you can teach them to find ways of solving the situations they encounter instead of building up tension through frustration. This is another way in which regular exercise and sports may help — by giving a "safety valve" to tension and stress through physical exertion.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Ivory chicken

Ingredients

- 2 kilo roasting chicken (fresh if possible)
- 1 lemon
- 6 tablespoons peanut oil
- 2-3 tablespoons dry sherry
- 1 tablespoon light soy sauce
- 8 spring onions
- 6 centimetres fresh root ginger
- salt and pepper

Method

- Choose a heavy based saucepan or flame proof casserole into which the chicken will fit snugly
- Put the chicken into it and tuck the giblets round it together with the sliced lemon, some salt and a spoonful of peppercorns
- Pour on enough very hot water to cover the chicken thighs — it doesn't matter if some of the breast stands out of the liquid
- Bring quickly to the boil, skin, cover and simmer very gently for 1-1 1/4 hours
- Then transfer the covered part to a cold place and when the pan is completely cold, put it in the fridge; leave it there until the liquid has set to a soft jelly
- Scrape the solidified fat from the surface of the jellied chicken stock (Use the stock to make stracciatella or some other light soup for a first course)
- Lift out the chicken, skin it completely, carve the breast meat into thin slices, and bone and slice the rest of the meat.
- Lay it in a shallow dish.
- Warm the oil in a small saucepan until quite hot.
- Away from the heat, stir in the finely chopped spring onions and minced ginger, then the sherry, then the soy sauce
- Season with a little salt and pepper and pour the aromatic sauce over the chicken
- Cover the dish and leave it in a cold place for a few hours to soak up the flavours
- Serve with a salad of lettuce hearts and plenty of good bread



THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salloum

Kulcha and Ahts

THE GREAT THING about the Jerash Festival of Kulcha and Ahts this year was that, quite unexpectedly, it gave people the chance to see some culture. It wasn't easy to find, because there was so much Kulcha around, but the culture was definitely there.

Sometimes the dividing line is very fine, or even nonexistent. For example, the woven rugs and Palestinian embroidered dresses that were on display were a part of the people's culture; but by a stroke of fortune they have now become Kulcha, if not Ahts. That's why they cost so much. On the other hand, we saw a lot of paintings (pickchas) for sale that aspired to join the ranks of Kulcha, but in our opinion will never make it.

The pickchas that were on display in the festival's Aht Exhibitions come down definitely on the side of Kulcha: which means that only Kulcha'd People could enjoy them. But be careful in this regard: being Kulcha'd has nothing to do with having an appreciation and broad knowledge of beautiful and well-made things. One joins the ranks of the Kulcha'd People through different processes, often having to do with local solvency.

It got a bit painful at times to see Kulcha imposed on the stage. Not for the audience, really, in most cases... but say for a young man who enjoys dancing in his own hometown or school, where it's part of his culture. Put him on a stage, with lights and television, and all of a sudden he is an example of Kulcha — his every move is significant, as the Kulcha'd People are watching him. This must be a terrible burden.

Other performances on the stage really were Kulcha, and admitted to it: symphonic orchestras, etc. Others had already deliberately transformed culture into Kulcha before arriving, like the French people who presented those colourful and enjoyable dances in costumes they wouldn't be caught dead wearing on the street.

But where was the culture, you may ask. What am I talking about anyway?

Well, there was lots of culture. There were plenty of shawarma and sandwich stands, and ice cream too. I especially liked the big shiny balloons that people kept losing. Jerash Festival T-shirts were a hot item.

The songs that the little kids sang together in the street were beautiful pieces of culture. Other typical examples of cultural activity included families taking snapshots of each other and the drink vendor playing a tune by chinking together his two brass bowls (though he is danger of being drafted into the ranks of Kulcha).

After all that, I went back home to Amman. In the street shopping the next day, I realized I had been cheated. There it was, culture all around me — displaying itself as shamelessly as a woman with 40 husbands. What did I have to go all the way to Jerash for? I want my money back!

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Left to right: Jimmy Haley, Doyle Lawson, Terry Baucom, Randy Graham

The bluegrass beats them all

• 'Neolithic music can't have been much different,' commented a prominent expert on that period of prehistory last Saturday. The expert, Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, was not denigrating, but paying the highest of compliments to Quicksilver, those masters of the art of bluegrass led by Doyle Lawson.

Mr. Lawson, a native of Tennessee ("where we still call it 'country' music," he says), and his cohorts delighted a special group of guests invited to the residence of US Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets on Saturday evening, when they gave yet a third concert.

After arriving only the previous Wednesday, the group had already played twice in enthusiastically-received concerts at the Jerash Festival on Thursday and Friday. Yet they overcame what must have been considerable fatigue after those unusually long performances, to bring more of the greatest music in the world to their Amman audience before leaving on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Marina Viets, the ambassador's wife, and hostess for the evening, made sure the performers and at least the Americans among her guests would feel right at home at the lawn party, with hot dogs, hamburgers and cold live American beer — all that in addition to the excellent canapes and other refreshments more in the general run of things at an Amman party.

Trying to define bluegrass music is something like catching a graced hog — even though Public Affairs Officer John Wilcox made a pretty good go at it in his introduction on Saturday. What you really need is to hear it. Connoisseurs of the genre who were among the listeners would have been more than satisfied to listen all evening just to the hot five-string banjo picking of Terry Baucom. Terry sang bass in the group's quartet, but like most banjo pickers didn't sing while actually playing. The reason for this was clear as one listened, however — his breakneck riffs were truly amazing.

Terry's fellow North Carolinian Jimmy Haley, on guitar, also showed that he knew how to pick. But he showed his baritone voice to great advantage more often. The bass guitar

• Last Monday it was the turn of the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Mr. Huang Shigao to hold a reception, this time for Chinese Acrobatic Troupe, one of the most popular groups at the Jerash Festival.

Ministry of Information Undersecretary Mr. Peter Salih and embassy first secretary Mr. Yang Shanzhan were there to offer congratulations to troupe leader Mrs. Xu Zhao on the success of her group which included world champion acrobat Mrs. Wu Ming.

player, Randy Graham, made no excuse for coming from California (which is not a southern state, in case anybody didn't know). But he made up for his apparent lack of blue grass roots with what turned out to be a perfect lead singing voice in "Letters Have No Arms", one of those country-and-western-type songs that leave you wondering whether it's supposed to be serious or funny.

Doyle himself perhaps outdid them all with his mean mandolin playing — and if you thought it was hard to pick a banjo, how can he play the smaller mandolin so fast? He was also proficient on banjo and on the country fiddle, which he played in a duet with Terry — too much of a good thing?

Saturday night's crowd apparently didn't think so, since they demanded an encore after the short set. The same thing had happened after Thursday's show. The band had closed out their regular performance that night with a death-defying piece that left two broken strings — of banjo and mandolin — in its wake. But then and on Saturday, they consented to give their fans one more number. One was not enough.

Quicksilver is one of many groups that are riding the crest of a wave of popular enthusiasm for bluegrass that has swept the United States in the past couple of years. It is to be hoped that that wave continues, and that they'll be back soon.

Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of Polish Graphic Arts at the Professional Associations Complex from Saturday 27 August for four days.

Film

The American Centre presents a video cassette "Ragtime" (one hour). Max Morath presents some of the history of ragtime with examples of different styles and periods. Monday 29 August at 7.00 pm

Intermezzo Italia

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Alitalia

This week we have a delightful short story from Hind-Lara Mango of the International Baccalaureate School

Being a chair

Hi! I am the chair, in the Principal, Mr. Prince's office. New? Yes! Fragile? No! But I wish I was happy? Not one bit! Why?

Well, my story is, I am the chair in Mr. Prince's office! Parents sit on me, teachers sit on me and most of all "students" sit on me.

Oh! those students, they think a chair does not have feelings. They sit on me, trembling, and scratching my beautiful face. I try to comfort them with my luxurious face, but what do I get? Scratching, kicking, and sweating.

Suddenly, Mr. Prince comes in, they stand up, thank God! I get a break. They sit, they begin to relax if the reason for their summoning is not what they thought it would be, or they start twisting their legs around me, rubbing their hands on me, and making me feel very hot. Then comes the moment when they leave and

that is when I am haggard, dismal and mortified!

I am not saying it is a terrible job to be a chair, but if I only had a bit of respect like my buddy, "Rocky", that is short for "Rocking Chair".

Parents are the second class in my life. They do not do anything like "those" wretched students do. Most sit on me gracefully, but some are just the opposite. They begin to feel uptight.

My best customers are the business people. As a matter of fact, they are so nice to me. They sit on me very audaciously and seriously and leave me feeling very cool which earns them first class rating in my life.

Then comes night, Ester dresses me with my nightgown. Morning comes, I am shined and start all over again.

Joke

Spot

Uncle (sternly): When I was a boy, I was told that if I made faces like that, my face would stay like it.

Nephew: Then why didn't you stop?

Doctor: I cannot hide from you the fact that you are ill. Is there anyone you would like to see?

Patient (faintly): Yes, another doctor.

A woman with six children was trying to get on to a crowded bus.

"You should have left half your children at home," said the conductor.

"I did," said the woman wearily.

Lady: Can I try on that dress in the window?

Assistant: Yes, but I think it would be better if you tried it on in a changing room.

BENJI

THEY SAY THESE STUFFED BENJI TOYS ARE JUST LIKE ME...

...BUT IT'S NOT TRUE.

THEY DON'T KNOW KARATE!

TUMBLEWEEDS

by TOM K. RYAN

I'LL SLIP INTO TOWN AFTER DARK SO HILDEGARDE HAMMICKER WON'T SPOT ME.

GOT TO KEEP ONE STEP AHEAD OF HER.

it's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

ON 6th JULY 1981 AT LAM DU PONT AND CO. AND CONGO GAMES A VERGER AGREEMENT IN GABON, CONGO, CUTTING INVOLVING SOME 7300 MILLION DOLLARS IN CASH AND STOCK FOR THE LATTER.

HAMILTON GALLERIES SOLD A LETTER SIGNED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN, PRaising FRANK SINATRA ON 22nd JANUARY 1981 FOR \$12,500.

HE SAW IT MY WAY...

PIR PIR

START AT THE TOP. YOU JUST CAN'T GET PROMOTION...

Answers below

MINDBOGLERS

DOISEA
BADIALPO
HOGULLYKILPH
EDIRTMROUTI
POKERONCE
BETETNCH

CATCH SIX FRESHWATER FISH.

USING NO FRACTIONS, MAKE FIVE THREES EQUAL 37.

PIND AN ITALIAN AND A GENERAL AND A GENERAL NAME FOR WATERWAYS.

MAKE SIX TRIANGLES WITH ONLY 12 MATCHES

Our Fascinating EARTH

BY PHILIP SEFF, Ph.D. & DAVID BAER, II

A FOSSIL FIRST

ABOUT 20,000 YEARS AGO A SIX YEARLING CAMEL COLLAPSED AND DIED IN A SANDY DEPRESSION NEAR THE PRESENT CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

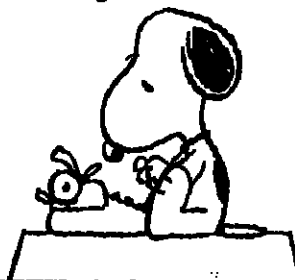
IT ESCAPED THE NOTICE OF SCAVENGERS, AND WHEN DISCOVERED IN 1979, IT WAS THE MOST COMPLETE SKELETON OF CAMELOPS HERBERTUS EVER FOUND. POSSIBLY THE MOTHER STOOD GUARD OVER ITS BODY FOR DAYS, UNTIL THE WIND COVERED IT WITH SAND.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ



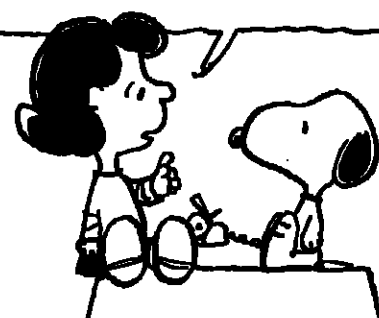
It was a dark and stormy night.



THAT'S A TERRIBLE WAY TO BEGIN A STORY... IT'S SO TRITE!



"ONCE UPON A TIME"... THAT'S THE WAY ALL THE GOOD STORIES BEGIN...



DO THAT... BEGIN YOUR STORY WITH "ONCE UPON A TIME"



Once upon a time, it was a dark and stormy night.



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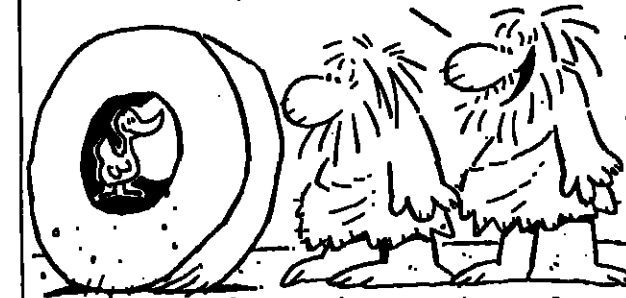
SCHULZ

FRANK AND ERNEST

HOW THINGS REALLY BEGAN

THE INVENTION OF THE WHEEL ... LANGUAGE MATH AND LITERATURE ...

"HE'S THE RADIO."

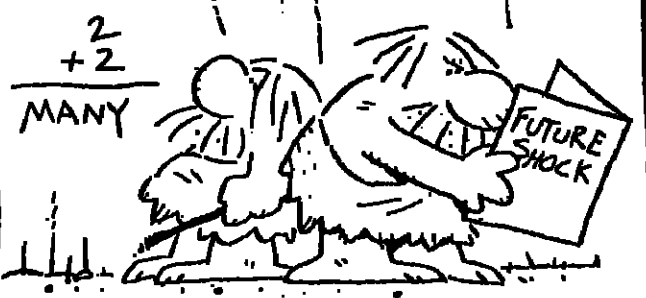


... BUSINESS ...

"I INVENTED LANGUAGE, BUT ERNIE DID THE IRREGULAR VERBS."

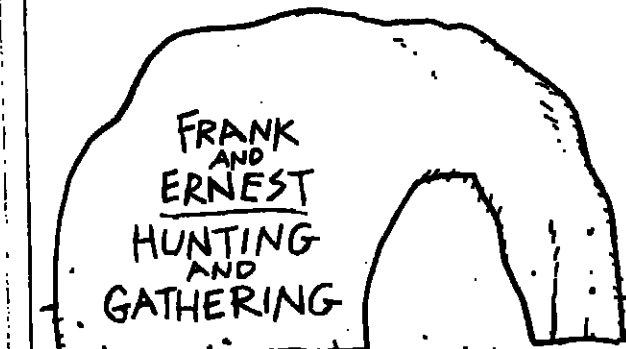


... AND THE ARTS ...



.. AND THE VERY FIRST EXCUSE.

"THERE'S NO POINT IN DOING YARD WORK UNTIL THE GLACIER GOES AWAY."



FRANK AND ERNEST HUNTING AND GATHERING



"STUPID ROCK MUSIC!"



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THAMES 6-17



Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS



IN THE JUNGLE OF THE

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46 AUGUST 1983

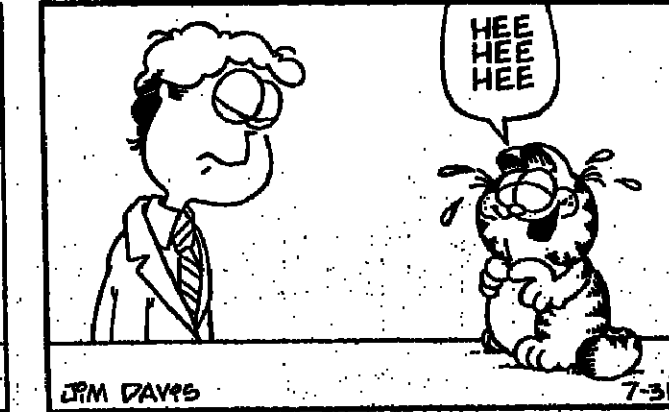
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I HAVE A BIG DATE WITH LIZ TONIGHT. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MY OUTFIT?



MMMPH

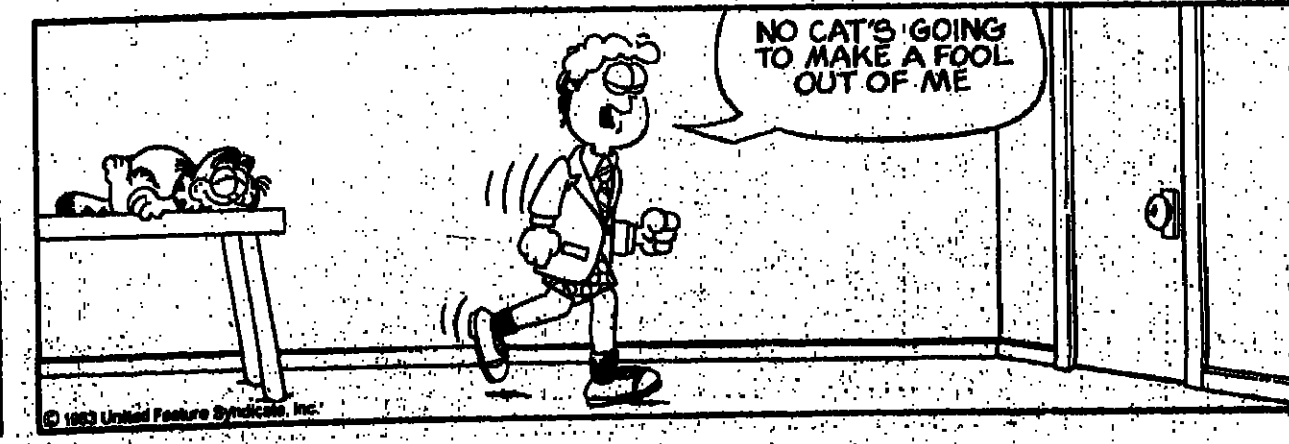


HEE HEE HEE



I DON'T HAVE TO TAKE THIS

WAA-HA-HA!



NO CAT'S GOING TO MAKE A FOOL OUT OF ME

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THE JUNGLE OF THE

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sport

Tunisia sweeps medals at track, field meet

By Hamdan Al Haj and Jihad Saqr
Star Staff Writers

AMMAN — The Fourth Arab Track and Field championship ended Tuesday with Tunisia winning in both men and women divisions. The weeklong meeting brought together sportsmen and women from 18 Arab countries. Several new records were set.

In the high jump event Algerian Othman Balfa cleared the bar at 228 cms to set a new Arab and African record. He was only 8 cms away from the world record held by a Chinese. Speaking to the Star later, Balfa said his victory in the event was due to support by Jordanian spectators. The biggest surprise was the poor performance of the Moroccans as a result of the absence of most of their star athletes. These stars were apparently resting following their brilliant performances in Helsinki a fortnight ago.

Even though Jordan, the host nation failed in the field of competition, there was a unanimous agreement by all participants that the games were well organized.

The gymnastics attracted a lot of spectators which showed that the sport is gaining roots in this area. It is hoped that with proper organization there will emerge a new group of Arab gymnasts who will hit the world records in the near future. The Arab North African countries might take the lead in this respect.

The positions of the various teams at the end of the competition were as follows:

Men			
Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Tunisia	7	2	7
Algeria	6	8	5
Iraq	4	4	2
Qatar	2	1	1
Bahrain	2	1	-
Kuwait	1	-	2
Libya	1	-	-
Morocco	-	3	1



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presents a medal to one of the Tunisian athletes.

Women			
Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Tunisia	7	5	3
Algeria	6	9	4
Morocco	3	-	1
Syria	-	1	1
Lebanon	-	1	-
Iraq	-	-	4
Jordan	-	-	3

Open tennis tournament next month

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Open Tennis tournament organized by the Jordan Tennis Federation will begin on 1 September.

The nine-day tournament is being sponsored jointly by the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, the DHL, Basha Graphics, Jordan Brewery and the Union Printing Press.

A release by the Tennis Federation said events of the tournament are men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, ladies doubles and mixed doubles.

It said all matches will start at 9 am and continue till 5 pm daily on the Federation's courts at the Sport City. Participants are required to pay a registration fee of JD 3 for each event. This amount is non-refundable. And every player is entitled to play in two events only.

US athletes boycott games

CARACAS Venezuela (AP) — Fourteen US track and field athletes left the Pan American games Tuesday and four more weightlifters, including a triple gold-medal winning American, were stripped of their medals amid the biggest drug crackdown in the history of international athletics.

A total of eight weightlifters now have been stripped of medals for illegal use of steroids. The four Tuesday included Jeff Michels of the United States, who won three golds in the 243-pound class; Jose Adames Paez of Venezuela, who won two bronze medals; Enrique Montiel of Nicaragua, winner of two bronze medals, and Jacques Oliger of Chile, who won three silver medals.



AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Cycling Federation has held a training programme for members of the national cycling team in Ajloun in preparation for the forthcoming Arab cycling competition in Algeria in February next year, and for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

During the period, the team trained on rugged terrain for over 70 kms every day under the supervision of the national cycling coach Jihad Saqr. Mr. Saqr who is also the president of the Tariff Cycling club said an Iraqi cycling team is expected in Amman soon to compete with a Jordanian side. Picture above shows the cyclists in one of their training sessions.

Brazilian soccer results

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Fluminense won a key victory over Vasco Da Gama 3-1 here Sunday and widened its lead in the Guanabara Cup tournament, which counts as the first round of the Rio state soccer championship.

Fluminense got an excellent performance from its fast, young — average age 22 — squad and easily dominated traditional contender Vasco, which has turned in an abysmal campaign this year and is in 11th place among 12 teams.

World little league gets off

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania (AP) — Nearly 6,000 all star clubs have are participating in this year's baseball little league for the 1984 world series. The competition began Tuesday and will end on Saturday.

The field is wide open this year, with neither of last year's finalist making it to Williamsport. The tournament started at the beginning of summer with 6,000 all-star teams representing little leagues in 27 countries competing for a shot at the series.

The Pu-Tzu-Town, Taiwan, team, which lost to Kirkland, Washington, last year, failed to qualify, and Kirkland failed to get past the first round.

For this year's world series. This year is the first since 1976 that a team from Taiwan has not qualified for the annual championship.

In the European regionals, the Al Khobar little league from Saudi Arabia earned a trip to Williamsport with a 4-0 victory over Brussels, Belgium.

The Latin American region is represented by Barahona, the Dominican Republic, which beat a team from El Salvador 2-1 in Aruba.

The Far East is being represented by Osaka, Japan, which beat Guan 3-0 on 1 August in the Far East finals.

Fun And Fitness

From readers, we have compiled a series of the most commonly asked questions about physical fitness.

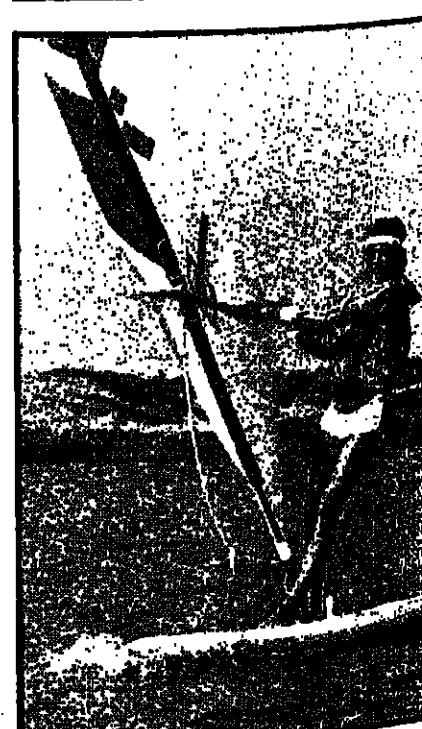
Should women exercise any differently than men?

Contrary to many beliefs, there are many more similarities than differences between men and women in their fitness needs and capabilities. One of the major differences is that women, because of expectations from society, have been sedentary longer than men of the same age. Once a girl is told to stop being a tomboy at some early age, and to act like a young lady, she is on her way to becoming inactive. Fortunately this trend is changing with the continuing development of women's sport programmes and the great media exposure of women's involvement in gymnastics, swimming, tennis and running. But many more women need to start a fitness programme and proceed more slowly than men.

There is not a need for women to exercise differently from men. The fitness needs are the same. A good fitness programme is designed to increase flexibility, strength and cardiovascular endurance, and the actual exercises are the same for men and women. Many fitness centres, for instance, have several coeducational classes in which men and women go through exactly the same exercise routine. Adjustments are made by the individual, however, to compensate for the difference in strength in men and women, especially in the strength development programme.

Women cannot develop the bulky muscles that men do in a programme, that uses weights or weight machines. It is physiologically impossible for women to develop bulky muscles since they don't have the male hormone, testosterone, that facilitates muscle fibre enlargement. Weight training for women will reduce fatty tissue build up and increase strength and endurance, but it will not increase muscle bulk.

Women don't have to quit exercise during menstruation or during pregnancy. For women with normal menses, there is no reason not to exercise during their period. Sweating, in fact, tends to counteract the fluid build up that occurs in some women. Regular exercise is also recommended for pregnant women except in the late stages of pregnancy. Pregnant women should always check with their doctor about exercise and abide by the physician's advice. Do you have any questions about fitness? If so, write to US Sports Academy, Box 8650 Mobile, Alabama.



LE MANS, France — Eighteen year old Jean Paul Bagna, a young Parisian last week set a new world record of endurance in windsurfing. Jean Paul's new time was 60 hours on a river in the Sarthe district. (KEYSTONE)

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 25 August, 1983



CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th
The slight indisposition of a near one may give you cause to cancel a social outing, but this is nothing serious. There may be news of some future travel for you which could combine business with pleasure in a most satisfactory way. Your close friends should give you a lot of co-operation during this coming week, with a scheme which you have in mind, and you may receive an interesting personal invitation at the weekend.



AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th
An elderly member of your family may have been rather depressed of late. Try to be more patient and tactful with them, for they will appreciate this. If you have any doubts regarding a new acquaintance, you would be very well advised to keep them to yourself, as you could be making a mistake. In your personal life, you may have to make a break with someone who is near to you, but you will feel better once you have done this.



PISCES — February 19th to March 20th
You could receive more attention than ever before from a member of the opposite sex who attracts you in quite a romantic way. Your leisure hours should keep you very busy during this coming week, and a personal tie should be very much in the limelight. You should be able to make some new and lasting friends this week, but be careful not to neglect others who will need some tactful handling.



ARIES — March 21st to April 20th
The decision of a very close friend should make your week for you, and give you a wonderful evening later on, and one which you will remember for a long time to come. This should be an excellent week where work is concerned. You can ask what favours you want, and make propositions. You would do well to follow some good advice given to you by a close friend, and it should prove to be very valuable to you.



TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th
By showing someone who is very close to you that you have respect for their judgment, you could do yourself quite a lot of good. Try to stay neutral when an argument occurs between two other people, or you may find that they end up by accusing you. An emotional association should start to develop in a very promising way, and you will feel that all your past efforts have been worthwhile.



GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th
Close friendships are under very happy omens just now, and you should be more satisfied about your relationship with a member of the opposite sex of whom you are very fond. Your popularity should be on the upward trend just now, and this could help you to make some good headway with a personal ambition which you have had in mind for a long time. You could meet up with an old acquaintance, and you may both come to a better agreement.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

At last, you should get some action, and thus be able to form an exceptionally happy tie-up with a member of the opposite sex. You should now reap benefits by using your ability to understand the problem of someone you are very fond of, and they in turn will be more than grateful. You could be extra busy in your working life during this coming week, due to the absence of a colleague.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Be very careful not to offend a very good friend this coming week, by being foolishly stubborn over a trifling matter. Your week could be a little busier than usual, due to the arrival of a visitor, but things should be very merry and most enjoyable. A new person around you could be extremely helpful this week, and with their assistance, you should be able to deal with a rather tricky problem.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

A surprise meeting may begin a new friendship for you during this week, and this has very strong possibilities of being extremely promising. At work, a business link-up could take place and could prove to be very advantageous to you in the near future. There could be a surprise outing for you at the end of this coming week, which should result in a great deal of happiness and pleasure. Finances appear to look up now.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

Good luck lies ahead for you during this coming week, where romantic affairs are concerned, and you should find yourself much more in demand by a special person. Your busy social life could tend to make you neglect your work just a little too much this week, so try to plan your week in advance as much as possible. You may find yourself worrying over an elderly person around you, but this is quite unnecessary.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

This is a week when you should have no worries where your working life is concerned, and you should also be happy in the financial field. A slight disagreement with a member of your family could occur some time during this coming week, but try to bear in mind that although they are rather dogmatic, they really do mean well. You can afford to show your feelings more clearly now, where an affair of the heart is concerned.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

You could receive a very interesting invitation during this coming week, and you will have no hesitation in accepting this. It should turn out to be as good as it sounds. A new association could be formed during this week in your private life, and this has strong indications of bringing you much happiness. It may be necessary for you to be rather firm with someone who is close to you.

Thursday 25 August

Birthday Greetings to You. You have Saturn in your sign during the next twelve months, and so it is better for me to tell you that you will have to meet up with slight irritations and frustrations throughout your year, but there is little doubt that this is a year for going forward with plans regardless of the obstacles that may be in your path.

Luckily, a person who is very fond of you will prove their genuine-ness and be very co-operative and helpful throughout the year. There could be a little worry around the autumn period about the health of someone you think highly of, but they appear to come out of this and get better. Travel is strongly indicated to more than one place, and luckily, you should be able to have sufficient cash to be able to do this.

Friday 26 August

Birthday Greetings to You. You have a year ahead of you when you will wish that there were more than twenty four hours to each day, for you will be at times, so busy that you will get home at night, place your head on the pillow and fall fast asleep, but this will be a satisfactory tiredness as opposed to a fed-up one.

Financially, you will have as many outgoings as of recent years, but you will have a chance to save a little. There is little doubt that you will be hearing a birth in your family before December period, and this should be a boy. A person around you whom you have known for some time will prove how strong they feel about you, which will help to boost your confidence.

Health appears to be O.K. except for December and March, when you may have to take extra care.

Saturday 27 August

Birthday Greetings to You. This is a year of opportunity for you. You could, of course, have a few patches of irritation, but taken as a whole, always provided that you can ride out these irritations, your year should finish on a very happy note.

At work, someone you had thought was leaving will have a change of mind, which will relieve you greatly, and be good for you in the long run. The actions of a near one should more than compensate for any negatives throughout your year. The outstanding months for you should be November, April and August. There is little doubt that you will have to take on more responsibility and more endeavour on your part. Those of you who are eligible for marriage will realise that someone's intentions are honourable, and this should make you very happy.

Birthday

Information

Charts

Monday 29 August

Birthday Greetings to You. You could well find your year starting off with you breaking new ground by taking on some new kind of work. This could appear as a challenge to you, but should, happily, by February time, prove to be more successful than you now think. You certainly have a year for making requests, such as for extra money, more responsibility, and even for more free time. People around you, both at work and home will be more optimistic, and act as a happy spur for you and your ambitions.

Where a loved one is concerned, you must try to curb your jealousy and instinct to be possessive. Finances will be good for you in patches, but you must not be extravagant with your generosity. Healthwise, all appears to be O.K. with the exception of a slight amount of sinus discomfort or some dental treatment being necessary.

Tuesday 30 August

Birthday Greetings to You. You have a very full year ahead of you, and can expect to receive far more co-operation, both at home, and at work during the next few months, by being subtle. You should be able to bring folk around to your point of view, who may have been in open opposition to your ideas in recent years.

Financially, there is little doubt that you should finish your year better off than when you started, but only through hard work. By March period, restrictions which may have been imposed upon you by others, should decrease, making you feel more free, and a person that you meet whilst on holiday should prove to be not only an excellent friend, but a long lasting one also.

Wednesday 31 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Most of you can look forward to a rather busy, if not outstanding year. From the very beginning, you will find yourself wishing that there were twice as many hours in the day. There is little doubt that you will need all your energy and all your patience.

You will be making more money than of late, but spending it as well, and by February, there could be talk of your changing your residence.

News of a birth in your family should please you, and this child, whilst having a strong temper, will also possess great charm. An older relative may ask your help regarding a change they wish to make, which would suit you as well as them, and you will of course take on a lot of burdens for other people, but this is a natural thing for you, and you will be able to cope.

